The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4673. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By Cable to Saturday Evening.

By Steamship at Father Point to 6th Instant.

Further About the Venetian Disagreement.

Austria Accused of Bad Faith in the Matter.

Rumored Threat by Prussia to Resume the War.

The Home March and Disbanding of Troops Suspended.

The Moravian Bringing Troops to Canada.

Saturday's Prices of Stocks in London.

Condition of the Leading English Markets.

BY THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

AUSTRIA AND VENETIA.

Alleged Double Dealing on the Part of Austria—Her Demands are Outrageous.

VIENNA, Thursday, Sept. 13.

We are on the verge of another war, which threatens to equal in extent that just ended. Austria shows bad faith in negotiating with Italy, and has made unreasonable demands, to which Italy will not submit. Austria has overcharged the debt of Venetia and withholds Venetia property which she was bound to transfer.

Prussia Gives Notice of Protecting Italy.

BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 14.

Prussia has emphatically notified Austria that she will not suffer Italy, her ally, to be insulted and defrauded, and that if Austria persists in her present course, war must follow.

Homeward March of the Prussian Army Suspended.

PRAGUE, Friday, Sept. 14.

The homeward march of Prussian troops has been peremptorily arrested, and the demobilization of the entire army stopped.

War Aspects Everywhere.

DRESDEN, Friday, Sept. 14.

Everything looks war. There is no reply from Austria to the notification of Prussia. It is now but a question of hours, whether troops be not again put in motion for Vienna.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The Cotton Market is unchanged. The sales to-day sum up 13,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13[illegible]

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The Breadstuffs Market is generally firm. Mixed Western Corn is quoted at 27s. 9d.

FINANCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 15—Noon.

Consols are quoted at 89⅜ for money, a decline of ⅛ ℘ cent.

American Securities.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 15—Noon.

The current quotations for American Securities are as follows:

United States Five-Twenties.......72½
Erie Railway Shares.......45⅝
Illinois Central Shares.......78¼

BY STEAMSHIP.

Arrival of the Moravian at Father Point—Political News.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, Sept. 16.

The steamship *Moravian* which left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 6th and Londonderry the 7th instant, passed this point to-day, *en route* to Quebec. She has upwards of 300 troops on board, detachments of different regiments, but chiefly the Royal Artillery.

The steamer *St. Andrew* would sail from Liverpool for Quebec on the 7th prox., with the steerage passengers engaged for the *Moravian*.

ITALY.

Cholera continued very prevalent in various parts of Italy. There were large numbers of deaths daily at Naples, Genoa and other towns.

FRANCE.

Various diplomatic changes were considered imminent in Paris. The dismissal of DROUYN DE LHUYS was the subject of much comment, and it was believed it would conduce to the preservation of peace.

Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 14.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sale of Cotton for the week ending to-day at 60,000 bales. The market has been dull, and prices have declined ⅛d. for American, though the middling and lower grades have declined most. Egyptian having been quoted fully 1d.@2d. lower during the week than at the opening last Friday. Of the above total sales exporters took 12,500, and speculators only 3,000. The market to-day, (the day of departure,) is quiet and steady, with an estimate returned of 10,000 bales. The entire stock of Cotton in port is estimated at 850,000 bales, of which 309,500 bales are of American growth.

MEXICO.

San Luis Occupied by the National Forces—Successes of the Liberals—Vera Cruz Attacked—Dissatisfaction with Maximilian's Decree to Collect Tax.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 16.

Mr. ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, received dispatches to-day from Vera Cruz, dated Aug. 31. They contain the following news:

The City of San Luis Potosi has been occupied by the National forces of Mexico.

The City of Yesiutlan, in the State of Vera Cruz, had been captured by the Liberals, the 300 Austrians who garrisoned it having surrendered.

It was reported at Vera Cruz that Guadalajara had been taken by the Republican forces, but this rumor needs confirmation.

The Liberals attacked Vera Cruz on the night of the 29th ult., and captured eleven French soldiers.

MAXIMILIAN had issued a decree for the purpose of collecting 15 ℘ cent. of the value of the confiscated National Church property. The tax is more than can be paid, and consequently occasioned much dissatisfaction against the author of the decree in the places subject to French rule.

The dispatches state that the National forces were everywhere increasing, and that many of the Imperialists were going over to the Liberals.

Maximilian's Need of Money—He is after the Church Property—A Dangerous Step—Latest News from the Disturbed Districts—No Communication with Morelia—Trouble in Yucatan, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1866.

Proportionately as the financial distresses of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN multiply around him, he resorts to unusual means to raise the necessary supplies. As a last resort he imitates his friends, the Liberals, and strikes at the church property. By the provisions of a decree issued on the the 25th inst., all persons in the empire who now hold church property, purchased in the year 1856, and who hold the clergy receipts which the Juarez Party compelled the Church to give, must pay to the empire 15 per cent. of the value of said property. This is a most unfortunate and desperate resort. The Emperor has most undoubtedly made a great mistake for the foreign residents of Mexico, with a few of the rich natives, hold this property. Full three-fourths of the immense amount of real estate which is affected by the decree is held by French citizens, who were so anxious to have an Empire under the protectorate of NAPOLEON, that they could be assured that this same property should be secured to them. WM. H. CORNOIR, late Chargé d'Affaires, owns quite $2,000,000 of this same class of property, situated in this city and the City of Puebla. The estimated amount to be realized from this taxation is $7,000,000. The French citizens called a mass meeting to protest against the prosecution of the decrees, but the *gendarmes* dispersed the meeting. The measure is one that has been advocated for six months past by *L' Estafette*, the semi-official French organ. Property-holders are justly indignant. The decree calls upon the present holders of this specified property for payment immediately of 15 per cent of its valuation, while those who purchased the property in 1856, and have since sold it at several hundred per cent. profit, escape.

Governments like individuals are very liable to employ extreme means when near ruin and in desperate conditions. Such is the case with the Empire. Its territory is daily being circumscribed. Department after department and State following State in astonishing quick succession is being reoccupied by its enemies. Sea-ports are being opened by the Liberals on both coasts. The military lines of the Imperialists are being contracted, and what is left must pay enormous rates of taxation to support the form of the structure which remains of the land once occupied by them.

The *Sociedad* of yesterday says that "Gen. REGULAS, at the head of 2,000 dissidents, (Liberals,) holds complete control of the State of Michoacan. He has his detached bands in every direction, reaching even to Toluca, 44 miles from this capital, levying and collecting a tax of six per cent. on the value of real estate for the three past years, or 18 per cent. in all. This same tax, we understand, is being collected throughout the territory which the Empire has taxed during the three years just passed.

REGULAS' command holds the roads from the Hacienda of Jordana to Zitacuaro, and on to Toluca. On this account all communication is cut off with Morelia, the nearest State capital to Mexico.

Another body of REGULAS' men are reported on the National road between San Felipe and Ixtahuaca."

The same paper says "the Indians of Yucatan have risen against the Government of the Empire. On the 12th of August the command of Lieut.-Col. TRACONIS were defeated at Tehousuco. Gen. CASINOVA, commanding the department, left Merida with the French garrison on the 14th inst. for the neighborhood of the disturbances."

In Campeche the Liberals have been defeated.

It is generally believed that a portion of REGULAS' forces, commanded by MUNOZ, occupy Toluca to-day, having captured the city yesterday. REGULAS is marching with 1,500 well armed and equipped men, to form a junction at Cuernevaca with the large army of JUAN ALVAREZ. If they make a junction, REGULAS will be entitled to the command. He will have 30 pieces of artillery, and, at the lowest estimate, 9,000 effective men. The garrison at this city does not amount to 2,000 men. There are in the neighborhood of 60 pieces of artillery, and the garrison could make a most desperate resistance. The city is surrounded by two lines of fortifications. A three-months' siege would compel its surrender if begun prior to the close of the rainy season. A very poor supply of commissary stores is now here. The state of the roads forbids the transportation of more than the actual wants of the people.

The Eighty-first Regiment of the Line (French) left here for Puebla on the 26th inst. Gen. NEIGRE left the following day to assume command of the department. Gen. BAZAINE returned to this city night before last. Great dissatisfaction is felt here by the Imperialists over the result of his journey to the interior. Since he started the Liberals have gained twenty decided advantageous positions, and a large army of them has been marching on San Luis Potosi ever since he has been gone. A division of ESCOBEDA's forces are within two day's march of that State capital. If San Luis Potosi falls into the hands of the Liberals the empire is a thing of past history from that date. The retreat of the Imperial army will be then cut off and nothing but immediate reinforcements from Europe, or capitulation, will remain for the Empire.

The rumor that the French troops will enlist under the flag of the Empire, as soon as allowed permission, is true in some degree. Many will enlist, but the motive that will prompt it is not one which is flattering to the Empire. Many of the French troops are anxious to remain in Mexico when the army goes away, so that they can reach the United States. Full 1,500 French troops have deserted their flag during the last two years, and found their way to the frontier States of the North. For this reason French commands have been kept this side of the States bordering on the United States.

A very large portion of the French army in Mexico is looking to the United States. Such will remain if allowed to.

The English mail which arrived in Vera Cruz at 10 A. M. on the 27th inst., reached this city yesterday at 6 P. M. It came by railroad from Apizaco, or Puebla Junction. That was the first foreign mail ever dispatched by steam through the Valley of Mexico. The road is open to freight 110 miles. Passenger cars and accommodations will go on on the 4th or 5th proximo.

It is reported here that the Liberals committed the most barbarous atrocities at Monterey on its occupation by them. One M. CORDIER, for refusing to pay them $30,000, was shot in public. The rumor is, of course, through Imperial channels, and it must be taken for a rumor until corroborated or denied.

The quarterly rents of the Valley of Mexico are due on the 1st proximo. The Prefect of the valley has warned the people that great promptness in paying will save much trouble.

Exchange on New-York has gone to 15 per cent.; on Vera Cruz to 6⅜ and 6 per cent.; on Havana 8 per cent. Bills bankable in London are at 44d. Never have such rates been known here before. The merchants cannot make their payments at such rates without immense losses. Money is very scarce. The banks discount no paper except that secured by signatures of actual depositor.

FROM HAVANA.

Relief from the Modification of the Quarantine Regulations—Abolishment of Duties on Exports—Rumors of Peace with the South American Republics—Personal—General News.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 8, 1866.

Great relief was felt throughout the Island at the modification of the quarantine regulations on Saturday last, because, with all the wealth and great natural resources, the jewel of the realm is almost destitute of the chief articles of consumption, depending upon the United States for most of the provisions to feed cities and country alike. The majority of the natives, who, with the exception of a few settlers from the Canary Islands, are the only ones who ever make any efforts at farming, cannot see the necessity for reform from their indolent ways.

It is a mystery how the public expenditure is provided for, when it is known that even the army and navy have their pay in arrears. Few, indeed, give any credit to the reported heavy remittance of money to the Spanish Bank by the Government.

It is really appalling to consider how lightly the Romish priesthood treats affairs of conscience and religion when the mighty dollar is concerned. The following anecdote was related to me by a respectable party. A commercial house, having over 50 coolies, who had not been baptized, applied to one of the priests to know how they could accomplish it without much trouble. They were told to bring them to his reverence's house, where, all standing, the question was put to them whether they wished to become Christians. All having answered in the affirmative, his reverence turned to the owner, and asked him whether he had taught them what they should know; being informed by the owner that he had, the priest invoked a blessing upon the whole crowd, and proceeded to make out the bill for the job in a business-like way, charging at the rate of $4 25 per head.

The wing of the Republicans who petitioned to the Crown for political reforms for this island, are in high glee over the cheerful news brought by the *Columbia*, the Ministry giving appointments to about eleven more delegates, to meet in Madrid on the 30th day of October next, to discuss the points at issue. Two-thirds of the number called by the Government are illiterate men, who are not able to utter five words in their own language with propriety on any subject whatever. Besides, many of them owe some part of their fortunes to ill-gotton gains from the African trade. Comical in the extreme must the meeting be, if we consider the higher claims of those elected by the people.

Great surprise is felt by all parties at the unexpected abolishment of all duties on exports between Spain and Cuba for a period of six months, by such men as NARVAEZ and his worthy colleagues. How it will affect the revenue is engaging everybody's attention, because this constitutes one of its main sources, and the Government is already much embarrassed.

There are loud whispers about patching up a peace with the South American Republics, in order to concentrate all the naval forces, and largely to increase the army at and around this island to provide against contingencies arising from the collapse of the Mexican Empire, which is considered as a settled point since the President's proclamation.

The Governor of the Eastern Department is very much annoyed by the circulation of reports which it is said were received by telegraph by some commercial firms of San Jago, of a hostile nature to the Government. He threatens to punish to the utmost extent of the law circulators of such reports, and claims to have unusual facilities for detecting them and bringing them to punishment.

The new Intendente MICHELENA arrived here on the 5th by the steamer from Cadiz. As for Custom-house Collectors, we are having a new one almost every week. Collector RAZO filled the post scarcely a month, when he became weary of it, and sent in his resignation, which was accepted.

The report of the landing of some cases of fire-arms at Matanzas is apparently strengthened by the fact that a wholesale dismissal of Custom-House officers has been effected lately.

I have to report the death of Mr. JOHN BARR, an English gentleman who has done business in this city for over thirty years. He was a favorite with all, and his loss will be sincerely mourned by the community. He leaves a widow and three little girls, not very well provided for. His demise occurred on the night of the 5th inst., from putrid fever, brought on by some imprudence while he was suffering from a severe cold.

The American steamer *Columbia*, five days from New-York, arrived here with over sixty passengers on the 4th, and though she bore a clean bill of health and no sickness on board, she has been subjected to the ten days detention at quarantine, notwithstanding that it had been officially announced by the Board of Health of New-York that the cholera had ceased in all the various wards of the City.

A wedding took place to-day at the Cathedral of this city between Gen. DULCE and the Countess of SANTOVENIA, by proxy of course, the General being now in Madrid. He is expected back soon. Nothing is known of their future arrangements.

The Countess ROMERO, a passenger on board the *Columbia*, gave birth to a child, which at last accounts was doing finely, so that the new-born Count can lay claim to American citizenship, according to the law which considers a ship a part of the territory of the country whose flag it flies.

The editor of the *Siglo*, Count POZO DULCES, a delegate of the Reform Party to the Convention that is to meet at Madrid on the 30th of October next, is to leave here for Spain on the 18th inst.

The Board of Health of this city have agreed to-day to shorten the ten days' quarantine to five days for all vessels from New-York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-Orleans, and to three days only for those from Boston and other ports, provided they should bear a clean bill of health, and have no sickness on board at the time of arrival or during the voyage.

The steamship *Columbia* has been released from quarantine.

The two American vessels which left Mariel on the 5th had been in port twenty days, and their cargoes had to be fumigated according to regulations. This expense, with the medical attendance and many other items, amounted to a considerable sum, and the masters were compelled to give a bottomary bond in order to be allowed to proceed to their destination.

The steamship *Liberty* is expected to-day from New-Orleans on her way to Baltimore. She will come to an anchor at the Guard Ship, being allowed to stay for two or three hours, to take a mail and passengers.

The steamer *Hendrick Hudson* arrived this morning, and is in quarantine for five days.

VESSELS RIDING OUT THEIR TERM OF QUARANTINE AT MARIEL, 8TH INST., WHICH HAD ARRIVED SINCE 31ST OF AUGUST.

AUG. 31—New-York, Br. brig Rosenberg, Capt. Holmes; New-York, Am. brig Barter, Capt. Simon; Charleston, Am. brig Jones Sparks, Capt. Crawther; Portland, Am. brig B. J. Nash, Capt. Lanny; New-York, Am. bark Anna Wellington, Capt. Johnson.

SEPT. 1—Mobile, Br. bark Alexandre, Capt. Pool; Boston, Am. brig L. M. Merrit, Capt. Eaton; New-York, Br. brig S. M. Darrell, Capt. Ibor.

SEPT. 2—Whampoa, French bark Grandville, Capt. Lusiand; Macao, Sp. steamer Cataluna, Capt. Lopez; Darien, Br. brig Undine, Capt. Woehogen; New-Orleans, Br. brig Hope, Capt. Fernandez; Pensacola, Am. schr. E. L. King, Capt. Kent; Boston, Br. brig Wm. Gregory, Capt. Nutts.

SEPT. 3—Galveston, Am. brig Crocus, Capt. John.

SEPT. 4—Fernandina, (Fa.) Am. bark John Griffin, Capt. Straket.

VESSELS CLEARED FROM MARIEL, FOR THEIR PRIMITIVE DESTINATION.

SEPT. 5—Cardenas, British brig J. Fitus, Capt. Smith; Matamoras, British brig Union, Capt. Heron.

SEPT. 6—Havana, American steamer Stars and Stripes, Capt. Holmes.

VESSELS IN OBSERVATION IN THE PORT OF HAVANA.

SEPT. 3—Portland, British brig Cuba, Capt. Mackie; Antwerp, Spanish brig Nueva Juliana, Capt. Maidagan; St. John, N. B., British brig Prince of Wales, Capt. Chisholm; New-Orleans, British schooner Helena, Capt. Fowler.

SEPT. 4—New-York, American steamer Columbia, Capt. Slocum, 10 days.

SEPT. 5—Portland, American bark S. W. Holbrook, Capt. Polleys; Boston, American bark Mary E. Libby, Capt. Munford; New-York, American brig Belle, Capt. Sahusen.

VESSELS CLEARED FROM MARIEL ON THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER.

American brig Harry, Capt. Brandether, for Matanzas; American brig Snow Bird, Capt. Bain, for Sagua; American brig L. F. Knight, Capt. Knight, for Cardenas; American bark Margaret, Capt. Lobert, for Havana; American brig Gem, Capt. Powell, for Cardenas; British brig Louisa, Capt. Bell for Matanzas; American brig William Moore, Capt. N, for Cardenas; American brig J. B. Nash, Capt. Lanny, for Havana.

Celebration by Colored People in Virginia.

The Danville (Va.) *Register* says: "The societies among the colored people of our town celebrated the first anniversary of 'The True Friends of Charity' on Saturday last, by an address delivered by Rev. HARRISON SCOTT, the new pastor of their church, followed by a barbecue on Jackson's Branch. The procession, which was as respectable in appearance as on account of the large number of which it was composed, marched through the principal streets, preceded by a band of music, to the stand, where everything was conducted decently and with the utmost order and propriety.

A number of the heads of families of Danville attended the exercises, by invitation from officers of the societies, some five or six of whom, having been called out for the purpose, addressed the crowd in short but interesting speeches, which we think were well adapted to the occasion, and which we are gratified to learn were well received by the hearers.

We are sure that the freedmen have the sympathy and best wishes of this community and that they will receive substantial evidence of our desire to aid them in their efforts to elevate themselves in all that will render them more respectable, more useful and more happy.

It rests with themselves to receive or reject this friendship and this aid. It may be secured by an honest, industrious, sober and respectful course of conduct on their part.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

GEORGIA.

The Gold Mines near Dahlonega—The "Gold Belt"—A Sketch of the History of Gold Mining in Georgia—The Northern Companies now Operating at Dahlonega—Their Works and their Object—The Yahoola Canal—Fluming the Chestatee River—The Climate, the Landscape and the Water.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DAHLONEGA, LUMPKIN Co., Sunday, Sept. 9, 1866.

Any poor mortal who through this Summer has been sweltering in cities and towns, drinking tepid water, sleeping under mosquito bars, and praying for a cool spell, would appreciate as I do the health-giving atmosphere and delicious temperature of this mountain region, where the water is unsurpassed in excellence, and the whisky is unrivalled in "meanness;" where the landscape of hill, valley, forrest, and stream is beautiful beyond expression, and the native population (with a few exceptions) is poor, idle, unlettered, and odious; where the ground one walks on is paved with gold, and everybody who treads it thirsts for its possession; where nature has done so much and man so little; where you breathe freely, fare execrably, sleep soundly, and hear much about gold.

The country round this place, or rather the strip of country about five miles wide and fifty miles long, is called the "Gold Belt," embraces a large portion of Lumpkin, Forsythe and Cobb Counties, with offshoots in Habersham and Hall Counties, and a few isolated advanced ports in Hart, Columbia and Carroll Counties, and its bearings are northeast and southwest. Gold was first discovered here in 1829; but public attention was not directed to it as a gold region until 1831, when the Legislature made provision for the survey of the land in lots of forty acres each, preparatory to the disposal of them by a land lottery. In 1832, while the Indians still occupied the country the survey was made. The lottery was drawn in 1833, and the gold fever raged with consuming violence. Every one who drew a lot fancied himself a Crœsus, and time and experience alone proved his fatal mistake. The blanks were numerous and the prizes few, but there were a few, and, considering the rude and primitive appliances employed very large amounts of gold were found.

For a couple of years the Gold Belt was considered common property, on which anybody could enter, dig and extract gold; and it was not until a party of United States troops were sent here to protect the mines that the fallacy of this liberal and expansive view of the question was exposed. The period of the promiscuous digging is still known as "the intrusion."

Shortly after the allotment of the lands, systematic digging commenced and was continued during the years 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836 and 1837, by wealthy planters, who transported hither a portion of their laborers, and superintended the operations in person. There were, of course, large crowds of adventurers, gamblers and swindlers, but there were also congregated here at that time, from all parts of the country, some of the most refined and enlightened men in the land, and the society is therefore described as having been charming. It is true that morals and religion were not assiduously cultivated. The sanctity of the Sabbath was forgotten, and the stores did their heaviest and most profitable business on that day.

The mining operations were almost exclusively confined to getting the gold out of what were called the "deposits," which were found along the banks of the rivers, creeks and little streams, at a depth of from two to ten feet below the surface. When the deposit was reached it was thrown into a rude machine like a child's cradle, which was rocked to and fro while a stream of water flowed through it, washing away the mud and sand and leaving the gold in a sort of drawer at the bottom. This cradle was generally the sole machinery employed.

When the deposits were worked out the planters and their laborers withdrew to their cotton fields. A few pertinacious individuals attempted vein mining with such pounding mills as they were able to construct on the spot, but as a general thing, gold mining languished after the planters migrated. When the gold excitement began in California, the Georgia mines were almost deserted, and during a period of nearly twenty years, little was done except by a band of gold thieves who operated over the whole country, utterly regardless of private rights, and unrestrained by distinctions between their own and their neighbor's property. A very few, brobably less than half a dozen, directed their efforts to vein mining, and made it pay well.

Within the past year, the mines have again attracted public attention; again the hopes of many are raised to a great height, and capital, skill, intelligence and industry are being brought to bear to give the experiment every chance of a successful issue.

Three Northern companies are now making preparations on an extensive scale for vein mining. The first, represented by Dr. VAN DYKE, who resides here and is much respected, is engaged in the gigantic undertaking of bringing the waters of Yohoola Creek from a point about twelve miles above Dahlonega to a point close to this place, and about three hundred feet above the mouth of the creek, where it falls into the Chestatee River. No one who does not see the ground can form any idea of the magnitude and difficulty of this enterprise. Mr. B. BUTLER's Dutch Gap Canal is not a patch upon it. There are several ravines to be crossed, varying in width from fifteen hundred feet to three-quarters of a mile, and in depth from two to three hundred feet. Large iron tubes, three feet in diameter, laid on ponderous trestlework, span these chasms, and make the canal continuous. The largest of these ravines is about two miles from Dahlonega, the trestlework across which is 240 feet high. The object of this canal—which will cost, it is supposed, from $300,000 to $400,000—is to lease the water to companies who propose to wash the vein mines in the hill sides.

There is another company, under the direction here of Mr. PRIDE, who is said to have served in some capacity on the staff of Gen. ROSECRANZ, also making extensive arrangements for vein mining. The company is represented as immensely rich, and Mr. PRIDE is generally spoken of as a miner of experience, courteous in manner, and diligent in his business. This company has purchased the "Pigeon Roost Vein," which is situated between three and four miles southwest of Dahlonega, on the west bank of Cane Creek, to the left of the road from Dahlonega to Auraria. This vein is supposed to be one of the richest in the neighborhood. Mr. PRIDE is now erecting near it the largest pounding mill ever erected in Georgia, and when it is in operation he expects to derive large yields from the mine. He proposes to work a large number of operatives, for whom he will build a church and school, and engage a minister of the Gospel, who will combine the secular and spiritual duties of school-teacher on the week nights and preacher on Sundays.

There is a third company which was incorporated at Washington City, represented by Mr. PETER HANNAY, late of California, which proposes to flume the Chestatee River for a distance of ten miles. The operation consists in constructing a wooden race, like a mill race, of heavy plank, thirty feet wide and eight deep, into which the river is to be turned, and which it is supposed will be large enough to contain the water even after a large freshet. Thus the bed of the river, for ten miles, will be exposed for mining and the water for washing, &c., will be easily accessible. The estimated cost of the flume is $30,000 a mile. This company is taking leases of all the lots it can secure on both sides of the river for ten miles, offering to pay the owners as rent one-tenth of the gross proceeds of all metals found. It will employ 2,000 hands.

Mr. HANNAY is not here now, but is expected soon to establish himself at a place called Briar Patch, a short distance from here, where Ralston's Branch empties into the Chestatee. Dr. VANDYKE resides in Dahlonega, and Mr. PRIDE stays at Mr. CASTLEBERRY's, close to the Pigeon Roost Vein.

In my next I propose to give an account of the principal vein mines, their locality, to whom they belong, and their supposed value. Although they are nearly all within a day's easy visit from this place, as a centre, it takes some time and labor to move about over these precipitous hills, even for one as lithe, active and unencumbered with superfluous flesh as I am.

I am generally supposed to be a new mining corporation, seeking what I may devour. I am overwhelmed with the politeness of lot owners, almost poisoned by their "corn juice," and sorely troubled by their inquisitive onslaughts. The grand landscape which I see from my window, the pure air, and the delicious water, compensate for all inconveniences. I have learned to like corn-bread, the eggs are abundant, chickens are obtainable, and the milk is sweet. The signs of enterprise and skilled industry are very encouraging, and no one about cares a fig for THAD. STEVENS. QUONDAM.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Drouth in the South—Injury to Crops—Prospects of Other States—Small News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Thursday, Aug. 30, 1866.

The drouth has yielded at length to gentle showers, though they have come too late to save the corn crop from very serious damage. We have seen in traveling across the State that the severity of the drouth has been felt with most disastrous effects in the middle of the State. Within forty miles of the mountains and within twenty miles of the coast will be found almost all the corn made this year in the State. And the drouth-smitten belt extends beyond the State into Georgia on one side and into North Carolina on the other. In that belt it is estimated that there will not be more than one-seventh of a full crop. Beyond the belt, the crops are far from being equal to the average yield; and we have heard it estimated that three-fourths would be a large expectation. Intelligence from the fortunate parts of Georgia, from Florida, and from the eastern portions of North Carolina, represent the most abundant yields of corn there; so it is hoped that the wants of interior South Carolina can be supplied by her neighbors. The abundant crops of Tennessee and Kentucky, where we learn planters are ready to engage corn at twenty cents a bushel in advance, will also materially relieve the scarcity here. Corn is now selling here at $2 25 a bushel, and a fortnight ago it sold at $2 50. Citizens here expect to get corn next year at from $1 25 to $1 50 a bushel; but this is surmise merely. Still, there is reason to expect very considerable abatement from the present enormous prices. The cotton crop will not be so materially injured by the drouth, though that crop also will be short.

The railroad connecting this place with Columbia, and thereby with the outer world in general, has had a hiatus in it—the Broad River bridge, since January, 1865. In the course of a week now that hiatus will be bridged over, and freights will come to this section of up-country directly by railroad, without the delay of several days at the Broad River bridge.

The culture of sugar-cane and the manufacture of sorghum syrup, introduced during the war, has been almost universally abandoned. During the war almost every farm-house had its press and boilers, with apparatus for syrup-making; and the country was abundantly supplied with the cane syrup. Now, not one farm in fifty, we should judge, has an acre of cane planted, and presses and boilers fall into disuse and decay. In the scarcity of provisions, during the war, this article was an important one, and its production sprang out of the want for it. Now that the want has to some extent passed away, the producers have lapsed back into the former channels of cultivation, and consumers have returned to their wonted articles of food.

Negro weddings are much rarer occurrences than they were before the war. The husband finds the provision of a family rather a grave matter, and shows more than his wonted foresight in shirking that responsibility, however inviting may seem the initiatory steps.

There is a good deal of idling among the negroes. We see daily, in the streets of this country town, groups of three or four to a dozen idling, or playing marbles, or some game requiring little physical exertion. The emigration of negroes to the West does not take off this class of negroes. The working man goes, while the idler remains. Here, wages range about ten dollars a month for laborers; while in the Southwest they are promised fifteen, and even more. This difference is taking off large numbers; and in the course of time will take off all the enterprising negroes, and will leave upon our inferior soil the inferior laborer—or, rather the inferior *non-laborer*.

The Legislature of South Carolina has been called into extra session by his Excellency Gov. ORR, to convene on Monday, the 4th of September. It is called at the general desire of the people, in order to devise some means, if legislative aid be competent, to relieve the country in the matter of debit and credit; to materially modify the laws with reference to persons of color; that the Courts for the enforcement of these laws may be reorganized, so that the jurisdiction in all cases, civil and criminal, may be exercised by the Courts and under the statutes of the State, since legislative is the only aid competent in the premises; and to take into consideration certain other matters growing out of the long-continued drouth in many parts of the State, threatening great privation, if not starvation (such is the language of Gov. Orr's proclamation) for want of food.

A murder recently occurred in Anderson, a district adjoining this one. The party murdered was a soldier—a regular, I believe—on duty in Anderson, and the perpetrators of the deed were four of his fellow-soldiers. The motive of the crime was the money the victim was known to have in his possession.

A murder occurred a short time ago in Chester, a mid-district of the State. A citizen was the victim. Negroes were the perpetrators. Money the motive.

A murder occurred in Newberry, below this district, in which the victim was a citizen, the motive gold; and the perpetrators were three white men and eight or ten negroes.

A murder occurred some time ago in Charleston, in which the victim was a citizen, the perpetrator a negro, and the motive unknown.

A murder occurred in Newberry a few weeks ago, in which the victim was a negro. The murderer was supposed to be a white man, and the motive is surmised to be revenge.

Thus the felonies among us are vastly more numerous than they were in past years; the victims belong to all classes of society; the perpetrators equally various, and the motives varying with the men. Money, however, appears to be the leading motive, as it is everywhere.

The people of this section of South Carolina appear to accept the results of the Philadelphia Democratic Convention with favor, though they say but little about them. They appear, in fact, to take but a limited interest in national politics. WOOD.

TEXAS.

Message of Gov. Throckmorton.

On Sept. 3, Gov. THROCKMORTON sent a message to the Texas Legislature mainly confined to the discussion of State affairs. We make these extracts:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Accompanying this you will find statements from the Comptroller upon several important subjects. One exhibits the receipts and expenditures of the Provisional Government from the 13th of October, 1865, to the 13th of August, 1866. The total receipts going to the State Revenue account amount to $344,446 50. The expenditures amount to $233,239 80. There is still due the Provisional District Judges and Attorneys, and to clerks and sheriffs, for fees in felony cases, about $15,000. After payment of these officers there will remain in the Treasury, of funds derived from the Provisional Government, about $96,000. It is proper to observe that, of the funds going into the Treasury during the period mentioned, there was derived from taxation $227,197 64, and of this amount $4,876 59 was specie. The remainder of the receipts accrued principally from the sale of United States 5 per cent. bonds and coupons.

PUBLIC DEBT.

I especially call your attention to the statements showing the amount and character of the indebtedness of the State. By the action of the Convention all the outstanding ten per cent. warrants and State bonds issued for services rendered or expenses incurred, since the 28th January, 1861, are repudiated. To a proper understanding of this question it must be kept in mind that under a previous law parties who held ten per cent. warrants were permitted to return them into the Treasury for cancellation, and to receive eight per cent. State bonds in their stead. About $16,000 in principal and interest were thus absorbed. A subsequent law authorized the funding of all kinds of outstanding warrants, including such as were issued prior to the 28th January, 1861, as well as those after that time. Under this law 284 bonds of $1,000 each have been issued. Of these 284 bonds, it is estimated that about the sum of $92,000 of the ten per cent. warrants, which are acknowledged by the Convention as a subsisting debt against the State, have been absorbed. It will also be seen, by reference to the accompanying statements, that ten per cent. warrants amounting to $217,469 51, were cancelled, and non-interest warrants issued in the place thereof. Therefore, your honorable body will at once see the necessity that exists of calling in every class of this outstanding debt—the bonds ten per cent. and non-interest warrants—in order that the portion of them acknowledged by the Ordinance of the Convention may be ascertained, and some provision made for funding and payment of interest. From the best data I can obtain, I suppose, the amount that will have to be provided for will not exceed $400,000. I recommend the appointment of an Auditor, who, in conjunction with the Comptroller, should act as a Board to determine the valid claims against the State. And, in this connection, I suggest the passage of a law requiring the holders of each class of the liabilities to which reference is made to present them within a given time for auditing, that the State may ascertain the amount of indebtedness, and place the same in such position that provision may be made for the payment of the principal and interest thereof. I believe it would be best to authorize the Auditorial Board to issue State bonds in amounts of $100 and upward, but always preserving even numbers for all that class of debt recognized as valid; the bonds to bear 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in specie. I know of no other means that can be successfully resorted to in order correctly to ascertain the debt, except through the operations of an Auditorial Board; and the system of funding in eight per cent. bonds, I am clearly of opinion is best. The action of the Convention in repudiating the civil debt created during the war, was, in my judgment, an error, and will greatly affect the credit of the State. For this, as well as other proper reasons, every effort should be made by the Legislature to restore and bring to the highest possible standard the State credit. By funding the outstanding debt, allowing the bonds to run for ten years, redeemable earlier, at eight per cent. interest, promptly paid, and its payment provided for by the levy of a special tax to meet the interest and absorb a certain amount of the principal every year, or by creating a sinking fund that will discharge the whole amount when due, we can make Texas bonds as good, and as eagerly sought after by those wishing to invest, as any State bonds ever issued. It has been suggested that the outstanding warrants can soon be absorbed, by receiving them for taxes. This is true, but it is not proper to authorize it, until they have been passed upon by authority competent to determine their character and validity. The authorizing of their payment for taxes would greatly derange the monied operations of the State; but if you agree with me as to the propriety of funding, I would advise the reception of the bonds and matured coupons in payment for lands or land script, at moderate prices, and making the matured coupons also receivable for taxes and all Government dues. I have discussed this question at some length, because I am impressed with the necessity of making an effort at the earliest moment for protecting and elevating the credit of the State.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Since my regular communication to you, I have received the proclamation of the President in regard to the restoration of civil authority in the State of Texas, announcing "that peace, order, tranquillity and civil authority now exists in and throughout the whole of the United States of America." A copy of this proclamation I take great pleasure in laying before you.

The effect of this important public document, taken in connection with the other official acts which it recites, and to which it refers, is to declare that a state of peace exists throughout the Union, and that all acts and proclamations of the Government, whose operation was to cease upon the restoration of peace, are no longer of any force and effect; and that the rights of the citizen are hereafter to be determined by an appeal to the civil authority alone. The prompt issuance of this proclamation by the Chief Executive of the nation, upon the receipt of the official intelligence of the installation of the civil officers of this State, chosen by the people, furnishes further proof of his confidence in our loyalty.

This confidence in the sincerity and honor of our people is not misplaced, I feel assured.

And in this connection, permit me to call your attention to the inclosed address and declaration of principles lately adopted by the delegates from every State in the Union of the National Union Party, recently assembled a Philadelphia, received through Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, one of the Executive Committee. It has not been usual for the Executive of a State heretofore, in an official communication, to call attention to the action of the Convention of any political party. On ordinary occasions I should most certainly adhere to the established usage of my predecessors on the subject; *but the assembling after five years of fearful civil strife of delegates from every section of the Union, selected for their eminent wisdom and patriotism, for the purpose of reuniting the nation once more, and healing the wounds inflicted by the war, is an event so remarkable as to abundantly justify me in calling your attention officially to their action.*

Their address and declaration of principles may be fitly called to your attention, in connection with the official declaration of the President, that peace exists throughout our land. *It behooves us to meet these offers in a becoming spirit. Let us bury the past, and henceforth endeavor to move forward as one people in the onward path of progress and prosperity.*

In laying these matters before you, I submit to your better judgment the propriety of such suitable legislative response as will indicate the devotion of our people to the Government.

J. W. THROCKMORTON.

ALABAMA.

Gen. Swayne Sets Aside Judicial Proceedings—He Claims the Negroes Lien on Plantations.

Correspondence of the Montgomery Mail.

MARION, Perry Co., Ala., Friday, Aug. 31, 1866.

Some excitement has prevailed here in consequence of the interference of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau and military officers with the Sheriff of the County in the discharge of his official duties. A judgment having been obtained and execution issued in due form against certain property of a wealthy planter residing near Uniontown, the Sheriff was ordered to "stop the execution" by S. S. GARDNER, agent of the Bureau at Selma, on the grounds, as he contended, that the freedmen on the plantations had a lien on the crop for their wages, and that nothing could be touched until they were paid. The execution was not on the growing crop, that being by law exempt from levy and sale. The laws of the State give the laborer a lien on the crop that he produces, but nothing more; but the present guardians of the "nation's wards" contend that they have a lien on everything on a plantation, so long as it suits the convenience of the Bureau to suspend the execution of courts of justice. It will be seen in the sequel that this power, which Gen. SWAYNE claims for the negro, to set aside judicial executions, is claimed by him at a date subsequent to the President's peace proclamation!

It may be interesting to your readers to read the order of the Bureau, stopping the sheriff in serving the execution above referred to, as showing how the thing was done, or "how not to do it." The following is the first edict of the Bureau:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT DISTRICT OF SELMA, BUREAU OF R., F. AND A. L., SELMA, Ala., May 2, 1866.

It having been represented to this office that a writ of attachment has been issued against the property and effects of ANDERSON J. POOL, which effects consist in whole or in part of the stock, farming implements, provisions, and other things necessary to cultivate the plantation of said POOL, known as the Scott plantation; and it having been made to appear that upon the said plantation there are now engaged as laborers some sixty or seventy freedmen, with many children and aged persons dependent upon their labor, wages are secured by a lien upon the crop to be raised upon the said plantation; and it further having been made to appear that if such writ of attachment shall go into, and continue in effect, the said freedmen will be thrown out of employment, and prevented from securing any payment for the labor already performed on the place, thus inflicting great hardship and injustice upon them, and rendering them unable to support their dependent relatives.

It is hereby ordered that the cultivation of said plantation shall proceed under the present management until the said freedmen shall have fully secured the payment for their labor, as agreed upon in their contracts made by said POOL and approved by the agent of this Bureau at Uniontown.

Provided, that nothing in this order shall have any force to change or interfere with any legal process against such property or effects after the crop now growing shall have been secured and the payment of the laborers thereupon satisfactorily settled, and the contracts discharged in the manner provided by orders of this Bureau.

SAMUEL S. GARDNER, Superintendent.

On receiving this order the Sheriff placed a guard of three men on the plantation to prevent the removal of the effects levied on, and it was understood that the stock, &c., would not be sold until the crop was made.

Not long after the above order was issued by Mr. GARDNER, Gens. FULLERTON and STEADMAN being announced as making a tour through the State, he (GARDNER) skedaddled from the devoted City of Selma to prevent investigation into his official conduct as an Assistant Superintendent of "this Bureau." When the danger was over GARDNER returned and wrote to Gen. SWAYNE in regard to the proceedings of the Sheriff of Perry, the result of which was the firing of the following guns from Gen. SWAYNE's fortress on Market-street:

[Telegraphic Dispatch.]

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 20, 1866.

Lieut. GEO. SHORKLEY: Stop execution on POOL's estate, represented in GARDNER's letter of the 15th inst.

By order of Gen. SWAYNE.

C. CADLE, Jr., Brevet Col. and A. A. G.

Official copy furnished H. H. MOSELEY, Esq.

GEO. SHORKLEY, Lieut. Fifteenth Infantry, Superintendent.

The following explains the above dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 20, 1866.

Lieut. George Shorkley, Commanding Post of Selma, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands:

SIR: With reference to the communication of Mr. GARDNER, under date of Aug. 15, relating to the execution about to be levied on the Pool estate, and by which levy the freedmen employed on said estate will be deprived of their wages, already accrued and to accrue under their contract, I am directed by Major-Gen. SWAYNE to say to you that you will notify the officers of the civil law that such execution cannot be levied, and should they attempt it, you will prevent it by means of the force at your command.

If, however, the parties holding the claims on which the executions are to be levied, will settle with the freedmen in full to the time that the sale is made, in a manner satisfactory to yourself, then you may cease interference and annul the contract.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. CADLE, JR., Brevet Col. and A. A. A. G.

Official copy respectfully furnished H. H. MOSELEY, Sheriff of Perry County.

GEO. SHORKLEY, First Lieut. 15th U. S. I., Sup't District Selma.

On receiving the foregoing order, Lieut. SHORKLEY and a sergeant and three privates of the Fifteenth United States infantry went to the POOL plantation, and took formal possession of it from the Sheriff, and removed his guard. Mr. Sheriff MOSELEY at once proceeded to Montgomery, and laid the matter before the Governor, who, upon conference with Gen. SWAYNE, secured the following modification of previous orders:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 26, 1866.

Lieut. George Shorkley, Supt. Bureau R., F. and A. L., Selma, Ala.:

SIR: Maj-Gen. SWAYNE directs that you permit the Sheriff of Perry County to take formal possession of the personal property of the POOL estate, with the understanding that nothing is to be moved therefrom until the employes have finished their work upon the crop, provided that time does not continue later than the first of October, after which date the Sheriff may be allowed to take final possession.

You will see that the interests of the freedmen are protected, and that they are allowed a sufficient portion of the crop to pay them in full for their labor to the termination of their contract.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

C. CADLE, JR., Brevet Col. and A. A. G.

Official copy respectfully furnished the Sheriff of Perry County for information.

C. CADLE, JR., Brevet Col. and A. A. G.

It is very clear that all of the proceedings in this case by the Bureau were unwarranted and arrogant, and practically places civil law in the hands of Gen. SWAYNE and the agents of the Bureau, to be dispensed at all times and under all circumstances according to the notions of its agents for the good of the freedmen, with a view to the increase of the authority and emoluments of the officials of "their Bureau." X.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Prospect of the Crops—Counterfeiting—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Sept. 3, 1866.

The season thus far has been unusually favorable. There have never been such crops gathered in this or any other State as have been gathered this season; the yields are unusually large, and there is more than enough to supply the people of Kansas for the next two years. It is rare in States adapted to the growing of grains that all crops yield abundantly. There are no failures in the crops—wheat is abundant and in excellent quality; the oat crop will be heavier than ever, while the yield will be from 60 to 80 bushels to the acre; there has been much more corn planted than heretofore, and the yield will be proportionately large. Another gang of

COUNTERFEITERS

has been discovered extending through Northern Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa. Through the alertness of the Secret Service Force, I have seen a large amount of spurious currency captured and many of the leaders. The bills were mostly of the denominations of tens, and required the closest scrutiny to detect them. Men worth $40,000 and $50,000 have been discovered to be leaders in these nefarious practices, and much of the business done at the U. S. Courts is in trying counterfeiters and those who attempt to pass the "queer." There are but two regiments of

VOLUNTEERS

now in service, the Third and Sixth United States Infantry, composed of rebel prisoners, who, in order to procure their release from Camp Douglas, took the oath of allegiance and enlisted in the United States service. These men have been sent out on the plains beyond civilization, and have not been heard of in any manner, except in the published reports of desertions. The two regiments were strong and full, but at the present time cannot muster 400 men. There has been more than the usual quantity of ill feeling among the officers, and the consequence is that the men have deserted in squads, so that there is not a company that can average forty men, while many have scarce enough to make their complement of non-commissioned officers. The regimental organizations are and have been kept up, and the men have been kept away from their homes and families for years, with no speedier prospect of a return at the present time than when they first entered the Confederate service. With no Governor or friends to look after their interests, they have been entirely neglected and almost forgotten, until they have taken the remedy in their own hands.

The Aarrpahoe and Cheyenne tribes of Indians are camped in the Big Bend of the Arkansas, awaiting the payment of the money appropriated by Congress to them. Bands of the Sioux, Dog, Warriors, Pawnees and other tribes are roaming on the Sabine and Solomon Rivers. Fifteen or sixteen whites have been killed on the Solomon and all the settlers beyond Pipe Creek driven away. Some have left, and others returned to fight it out if it took all Summer.

The survey of the Pacific Railroad is rapidly progressing, the Omaha route having reached the mountains and the Kansas route the Smoky Hill, and the work on both roads is progressing rapidly.

A State Convention of delegates favorable to the principles adopted by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia Aug. 14 has been called to meet at Topeka on the 20th of September, to nominate a State ticket. FRONTIER.

The Loyal Southerners.

ALBANY, Sunday, Sept. 16.

The delegation of loyal Southerners traveling West arrived here yesterday afternoon, and in the evening several of them, including CHARLES H. BRANSCOMB, GOV. BROWNLOW, and GOV. HAMILTON, addressed a meeting of citizens who crowded the Assembly Chamber United States Senator HARRIS presided. The speeches were earnest and vehement in support of the Congressional policy as against that of the President, and were frequently applauded. An outside meeting was addressed by J. S. FOWLER, of Tennessee. To-day several of the clergymen attached to the party preached in the churches, generally referring to the political topics of the day, and this evening Rev. Mr. NEWMAN, recently of this City, but now of New-Orleans, preached to a large audience in Tweddle Hall from the text, "Surely the wrath of man shall praise Thee," and making the application to the present times and the existing political issues.

Cholera in Providence and Bristol.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, Sept. 16.

Eight fatal cases of cholera have occurred in Bristol, R. I., in the last three days.

There were two deaths from cholera in this city last night.

Gen. Rousseau Re-elected.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 16.

Gen. ROUSSEAU was elected to Congress from this district yesterday. There was no opposition, and the vote was very small.

Political.

UTICA, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 16.

The Unionists of the Second District of this county have nominated ELLIS H. ROBERTS, of the Utica *Herald*, for a member of the Assembly.

The Cholera at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 16.

There were thirteen new cases of cholera and five deaths to-day.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY AT SPENCERPORT—A BOLD AFFAIR.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the dwelling of ABRAM VANDERVENTER, in Spencerport, was burglariously entered through a cellar window by two men. Their presence was first discovered by Mr. B. F. SHAW, of Utica, who was visiting Mr. VANDERVENTER. A noise in his room caused him to awake, and upon opening his eyes he saw a man standing by his bedside and another engaged in searching his pantaloons and valise. The rascal standing by the bed, noticing that Mr. SHAW was awake, told him to keep still or he would kill him. Mr. S. pulled a revolver from beneath his pillow and fired at the fellow, who, with his companion, dashed into Mr. VANDERVENTER's room, whither SHAW followed and again fired. The other chambers of the revolver were loaded but Mr. SHAW was afraid to shoot any more, for fear that in the dark he might hit VANDERVENTER. The burglars effected their escape through another door into the kitchen and out of the house. They had taken the precaution to open all the doors before commencing operations, in order to make their escape easy in case of alarm. It is supposed that the second ball fired damaged one of the burglars, as it cannot be found anywhere, while the first was easily discovered in the place where it lodged. They obtained $4 from the pocket of Mr. SHAW's pantaloons. He had about $5,000 under his pillow, and the burglars must have been cognizant of the fact of the money being in his possession. Mr. SHAW says they were white men, with wide brim slouched hats on, and they were either in their stocking feet, or wore rubber shoes, as they made no noise. No traces of them had been discovered at last accounts.—*Rochester Democrat, Sept. 14.*

A special session of the Massachusetts Legislature is talked of in order to remedy the defects in the liquor laws. The New Bedford *Mercury* opposes the proposed call, saying that the temperance men in the last Legislature having committed a stupid blunder, they cannot avoid its evil consequences.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SIX MONTHS AT THE WHITE HOUSE WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The Story of a Picture. By F. B. CARPENTER. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

By his well known painting of the "First Reading the Emancipation Proclamation," Mr. CARPENTER has connected his name indissolubly with that important event in our political history, and it was most fortunate that the responsibility of executing the work referred to, which was to a great extent one of love, should have fallen upon one whose earnest and enthusiastic admiration of our lamented President led him to treasure up so carefully, and indeed with such veneration, every incident which transpired during six months' familiar intercourse with him whom the whole nation now mourns. We have had more ambitious works than this, some giving the history of Mr. LINCOLN'S life, and others summarizing his remarkable political career, but it is safe to say that none present so clear, accurate and faithful an idea of all the phases of Mr. LINCOLN'S character as does this little volume prepared by Mr. CARPENTER. Every one who is likely to read this book knows very well what he will find in its pages; for during the months that Mr. CARPENTER has been gathering and arranging these reminiscences he has anticipated the popular impatience to know all that was to be learned regarding Mr. LINCOLN by giving them to the public, mainly through the columns of a widely-circulated weekly journal. The eagerness with which these papers were read in that form should embrace this volume as well, for Mr. CARPENTER has not been contented with simply gathering together the reminiscences originally jotted down. He has revised and rearranged them, and incorporated many facts and incidents and characteristic anecdotes which are quite as interesting and as pointedly illustrative of Mr. LINCOLN'S character and inner life as any that have yet found their way into print. In no way can we give so satisfactory an idea of the book as by quoting some of these stories. Here is one which bears rather severely upon the Ex-Secretary of War, Mr. CAMERON:

"Although the friendly relations which existed between the President and Secretary CAMERON were not interrupted by the retirement of the latter from the War Office, so important a change in the Administration could not of course take place without the irrepressible "story" from Mr. LINCOLN. Shortly after this event some gentlemen called upon the President, and expressing much satisfaction at the change, intimated that in their judgment the interests of the country required an entire reconstruction of the Cabinet. Mr. LINCOLN heard them through, and then shaking his head dubiously, replied, with his peculiar smile: 'Gentlemen, when I was a young man I used to know very well one Joe Wilson, who built himself a log-cabin not far from where I lived. Joe was very fond of eggs and chickens, and he took a good deal of pains in fitting up a poultry shed. Having at length got together a choice lot of young fowls—of which he was very proud—he began to be much annoyed by the depredations of those little black and white spotted animals, which it is not necessary to name. One night Joe was awakened by an unusual cackling and fluttering among his chickens. Getting up, he crept out to see what was going on. It was a bright moonlight night, and he soon caught sight of half a dozen of the little pests, which with their dam were running in and out of the shadow of the shed. Very wrathy, Joe put a double charge into his old musket, and thought he would 'clean' out the whole tribe at one shot. Somehow he only killed one, and the balance scampered off across the field. In telling the story, Joe would always pause here, and hold his nose. 'Why didn't you follow them up, and kill the rest?' inquired the neighbors. 'Blast it,' said Joe, 'why it was eleven weeks before I got over killin' one. If you want any more skirmishing in that line you can just do it yourselves!'"

The following illustration is characteristic:

"Among the numerous delegations which thronged Washington in the early part of the war, was one from New-York, which urged very strenuously the sending of a fleet to the Southern cities—Charleston, Mobile and Savannah—with the object of drawing off the rebel army from Washington. Mr. LINCOLN said the project reminded him of the case of a girl in New-Salem, who was greatly troubled with a 'singing' in her head. Various remedies were suggested by the neighbors, but nothing tried afforded any relief. At last a man came along—'a common-sense sort of man,' said he, inclining his head toward the gentleman complimentarily—'who was asked to prescribe for the difficulty. After due inquiry and examination, he said the cure was very simple. 'What is it?' was the anxious question. 'Make a plaster of *psalm-tunes*, and apply to her feet, and draw the 'singing' *down*,' was the rejoinder."

Here is a story which will bear repeating, even if it has been told before:

"Upon the betrothal of the Prince of Wales to the Princess ALEXANDRA, Queen VICTORIA sent a letter to each of the European Sovereigns, and also to President LINCOLN, announcing the fact. Lord LYONS, her Ambassador at Washington—a 'bachelor,' by the way—requested an audience of Mr. LINCOLN, that he might present this important document in person. At the time appointed he was received at the White House, in company with Mr. SEWARD.

'May it please your Excellency,' said Lord LYONS, 'I hold in my hand an autograph letter from my royal mistress, Queen VICTORIA, which I have been commanded to present to your Excellency. In it she informs your Excellency that her son, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, is about to contract a matrimonial alliance with Her Royal Highness the Princess ALEXANDRA of Denmark.'

After continuing in this strain for a few minutes, Lord LYONS tendered the letter to the President and awaited his reply. It was short, simple and expressive, and consisted simply of the words:

'Lord LYONS, go thou and do likewise.'

It is doubtful if an English ambassador was ever addressed in this manner before; and it would be interesting to learn what success he met with in putting the reply in diplomatic language when he reported it to Her Majesty."

We gather these paragraphs at random from the book, only premising that there are scores of others just as fresh and interesting:

"A year or more before Mr. LINCOLN'S death, a delegation of clergymen waited upon him in reference to the appointment of the army chaplains. The delegation consisted of a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and an Episcopal clergyman. They stated that the character of many of the chaplains was notoriously bad, and they had come to urge upon the President the necessity of more discretion in these appointments. 'But, gentlemen,' said the President, 'that is a matter which the Government has nothing to do with; the chaplains are chosen by the regiments.' Not satisfied with this, the clergymen pressed, in turn, a change in the system. Mr. LINCOLN heard them through without remark, and then said, 'Without any disrespect, gentlemen, I will tell you a 'little story.' Once, in Springfield, I was going off on a short journey, and reached the depot a little ahead of time. Leaning against the fence just outside the depot was a little darkey boy, whom I knew, named 'Dick,' busily digging with his toe in a mud-puddle. As I come up I said, 'Dick,' what are you about?' 'Making a '*church*'' said he. 'A church?' said I; 'what do you mean?' 'Why, yes,' said 'Dick,' pointing to his toe, 'don't you see? there is the shape of it; there's the 'steps' and 'front door'—here the 'pews' where the folks set—and there's the "pulpit."' 'Yes, I see,' said I, 'but why don't you make a 'minister?'' 'Laws,' answered 'Dick,' with a grin, 'I hain't got mud enough!'"

One of the last stories I heard from Mr. LINCOLN was concerning John Tyler, for whom it was to be expected, as an old Henry Clay Whig, he would entertain no great respect. "A year or two after Tyler's accession to the Presidency," he said, "contemplating an excursion in some direction, his son went to order a special train of cars. It so happened that the railroad Superintendent was a very strong Whig. On 'Bob's' making known his errand, that official bluntly informed him that his road did not run any special trains for the President. 'What!' said 'Bob,' 'did you not furnish a special train for the funeral of Gen. Harrison?' 'Yes,' said the Superintendent, stroking his whiskers; 'and if you will only bring your father here in that shape, you shall have the best train on the road!'"

One of the latest of Mr. LINCOLN'S stories was told to a party of gentlemen, who, amid the tumbling ruins of the "Confederacy," anxiously asked "what he would do with JEFF. DAVIS."

"There was a boy in Springfield," rejoined Mr. LINCOLN, "who saved up his money and bought a coon, which, after the novelty wore off, became a great nuisance. He was one day leading him through the streets, and had his hands full to keep clear of the little vixen, who had torn his clothes half off of him. At length he sat down on the curb-stone, completely fagged out. A man passing was stopped by the lad's disconsolate appearance, and asked the matter. 'Oh,' was the reply, 'this coon is such a trouble to me!' 'Why don't you get rid of him, then?' said the gentleman. 'Hush!' said the boy; 'don't you see he is gnawing his rope off? I am going to let him do it, and then I will go home and tell the folks that he got away from me!'"

Some gentlemen were discussing in Mr. LINCOLN'S presence on a certain occasion Gen. MCCLELLAN'S military capacity. 'It is doubtless true that he is a good "engineer,"' said the President; 'but he seems to have a special talent for developing a "*stationary*" engine.'

When Mr. LINCOLN handed to his friend GILBERT his appointment as Assessor in the Wall-street District, New-York, he said: 'GILBERT, from what I can learn, I judge that you are going upon good "missionary" ground. Preach God and Liberty to the "bulls" and "bears," and get all the money you can for the Government!'

One of Mr. LINCOLN'S 'illustrations' in my hearing, on one occasion, was of a man who, in driving the hoops of a hogshead to 'head' it up, was much annoyed by the constant falling in of the top. At length the bright idea struck him of putting his little boy in to 'hold it up.' This he did; it never occurring to him till the job was done, how he was to get his child out. 'This,' said he, 'is a fair sample of the way some people always do business.'"

But while this volume derives its chief value from the glimpses it gives us of Mr. LINCOLN'S unofficial life, it is not exclusively devoted to reminiscences of him. While engaged in his work Mr. CARPENTER was constantly thrown into contact with other prominent personages of whom he has many interesting stories to tell. The following is perhaps the most striking of these passages:

Soon after the chalk sketch of my conception had been placed upon the canvas, I attended one of the receptions given by the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. WELLES. While standing, as I thought, unobserved, near a corner of the room, Mr. SEWARD approached me, and, in a manner of more than usual warmth, said, "I told the President the other day that you were painting your picture upon a false presumption." Looking at him in some surprise, I inquired his meaning. "Oh," he rejoined, "you appear to think, in common with many other foolish people, that the great business of this Administration is the destruction of Slavery. Now, allow me to say, you are much mistaken. Slavery was killed years ago. Its death knell was tolled when ABRAHAM LINCOLN was elected President. The work of this Administration is the suppression of the rebellion and the preservation of the Union. Abolitionists, like the different religious sects, have been chasing one idea until they have come to believe that their horizon absolutely bounds the world. Slavery has been, in fact, but an incident in the history of the nation, inevitably bound to perish in the progress of intelligence. Future generations will scarcely credit the record that such an institution ever existed here; or existing, that it ever lived a day under such a government. But suppose, for one moment, the Republic destroyed. With it is bound up not alone the destiny of a race, but the best hopes of all mankind. With its overthrow the sun of liberty, like the Hebrew dial, would be set back indefinitely. The magnitude of such a calamity is beyond our calculation. The salvation of the nation is, then, of vastly more consequence than the destruction of Slavery. Had you consulted me for a subject to paint, I should not have given you a Cabinet Council on Emancipation, but the meeting which took place when the news came of the attack upon Sumter, when the first measures were organized for the restoration of the national authority. That was the crisis in the history of this Administration—not the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation. If I am to be remembered by posterity," he concluded, with much excitement of manner, "let it not be as having loved predominantly white men or black men, but as one who loved his country."

Assenting to much that he had said, I replied, that with all deference, I could not accept his conclusions regarding Slavery. Although more than a year had passed since the issue of the proclamation, the Confederacy founded upon it was yet powerful enough to threaten the destruction of the nation, though, for my own part, I did not question the result of the conflict. I looked upon the Declaration of Independence as the *assertion* that all men were created free. Mr. LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation was the *demonstration* of this great truth. Without Slavery the Republic would have been in no danger. That was the canker-worm gnawing away the nation's life. Not until the Administration was ready to strike at the root and cause of the rebellion, was there any reason to hope for the success of the national cause. Without this seed, however grand or high the conception in the minds of the men of the Republic, in all probability it would have perished. Therefore, in my judgment, no single act of the Administration could for one moment be compared with that of emancipation. Granting the potential view, the proclamation was necessary, as the sign and seal of the consummation.

"Well," replied Mr. SEWARD, "you think so, and this generation may agree with you; but posterity will hold a different opinion."

Of course this conversation could not but attract the attention of all in the immediate vicinity. A few moments later, Senator MORGAN, referring to the Secretary's assertion, that Slavery was dead when the rebellion broke out, told me this characteristic incident of the President, showing that he, at least, did not hold that view. Soon after the issue of the proclamation, having official business, as Governor of New-York, which called him to Washington, Mr. LINCOLN remarked to him, speaking of his action upon this subject, 'We are a good deal like whalers who have been upon a long chase. At last we have got our harpoon fairly into the monster; but we must now look how we steer, or with one flop of his tail he will yet send us all into eternity!'"

There is strong temptation to go further and to make fuller extracts, but we forbear. The book is throughout free from any attempt at or affectation of literary display, as the stories we have quoted indicate for themselves. It reflects faithfully and accurately Mr. LINCOLN as he was in his more genial moods, and for this very reason its perusal must intensify the affection of those who always admired the simplicity and respected the sterling honesty of his character. If Mr. CARPENTER was fortunate in connecting his name with the most important event in our political history by placing it upon canvass, he is quite as much, if not more so, in having had it fall to his lot to prepare a volume which must be sought after by every student of American history, because of the accurate portraiture it gives of the leading actor in the most important period through which the nation has yet passed.

THE HIDDEN SIN. A Novel. Illustrated. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

There is a great deal that is very interesting in this novel, and some rather tiresome prosing also; but the impression left is that the author possesses unusual talent and culture. The "hidden sin" is that of a murder by a banker, for the sake of £4,000 which was in the possession of the victim, a youth named La Touche, who called upon him, the money saving the culprit's credit and its loss being the ruin of the youth's family, who were also bankers. The murderer is never discovered, and devotes his afterward prosperous life to benefiting the survivors of his victim. Incidental to this story, but forming, in fact, the chief character in the book, is a Mme. Palivez, the sole survivor of a long line of Greek bankers. The house under her management is in London, and Lucien la Touche, the younger brother of the murdered youth, becomes a clerk in her bank, and there ensues a platonic affection between the two. Mme. Palivez confides to Lucien her family secret, which is, that, as a consequence of a potion taken by a former member of the family, every member is afflicted with incurable madness on arriving at middle life, and accordingly a mysterious poison has been handed down from generation to generation, to be used by the incoming heir upon his predecessor at the appointed time. Madame having no heir, induces Lucien to promise to undertake the office for her when it shall be necessary, but she is murdered in another manner by an insane collateral individual of the family. Madame is a brilliant fatalist and skeptic—she, in fact, calls herself a Pagan. The book will repay a reading, though perhaps its tendency can hardly be commended without reserve.

THE SCIENCE OF GOVERNMENT IN CONNECTION WITH AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS. By JOSEPH ALDEN, D. D., L.L D., late President of Jefferson College. New-York: SHELDON & Co.

The rising generation of Americans has received a more thorough and a more practical instruction in the science of Government, especially the Republican form, than has any other since the days of the Revolution, and the organization of the Union. This knowledge has come, however, through hard experience, rather than through books, and Dr. ALDEN'S manual, which is designed to aid the young in acquiring the information necessary for the discharge of their duties as citizens, has therefore originated in a want long felt. The work begins with a brief statement of the origin of Civil Society, alludes to the question of suffrage and the principles limiting it, defines the different forms of Government, sketches the history of our own Government, and the stages through which it has passed; defines the powers of the different departments, and concludes with a brief discussion of international law, and definition of the different kinds of law. The work is written in a familiar and clear style, and might profitably be studied by many older people, as well as by the young.

THE WORKS OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE EDMUND BURKE. Revised Edition. Vol. VIII. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

It was certainly an original idea, this of issuing the works of EDMUND BURKE as a serial—one volume a month, completing the edition in twelve volumes; and Messrs. LITTLE & BROWN are carrying the enterprise forward steadily. The eighth volume, which has just been issued, is entirely given up to documents relating to the affairs of India, including the articles of charge of high crimes and misdemeanors against WARREN HASTINGS; the minute report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, &c., &c. The admirable style in which the preceding volumes of this admirable edition have been produced is fully sustained in this last addition to the series.

HISTOIRE DE JULES CÆSAR. Par S. M. I. NAPOLEON III., Tome Deuxieme. New-York: D. APPLETON, et cie Libraires-Editeurs.

As its title indicates this volume is a reproduction of the French edition of NAPOLEON'S *Life of Cæsar*, the reprint of which in English, as issued by the Messrs. HARPER'S, we reviewed at length some weeks ago. Those who prefer to know just what the Emperor had to say, without running the risk of the inaccuracies which inevitably creep into a translation, now have the opportunity. The volume is very handsomely produced.

CAPTAIN CHRISTIE'S GRANDAUGHTER. By Mrs. LAMB. New-York: M. W. DODD.

THE KEMPTONS. By H. K. P. New-York: M. W. DODD.

These stories will speedily find their way to the shelves of innumerable Sunday-school Libraries. The one first-named shows how an orphan girl repaid the kindness of the guardian who cared for her, and the "Kemptons" impresses forcibly the evils of intemperance, especially in the higher social circles, by sketching the career of a young man who was first led astray by the thoughtless example of his father.

Miscellaneous.

—The *American Journal of Science and Arts* (New-Haven: SILLIMAN & DANA) for September is unusually rich in the variety of its contents, for the articles are for the most part brief. Those which will attract the most attention are two by Prof. J. D. DANA, on the origin of the Earth's features. Without committing himself unqualifiedly in favor of the hypothesis which appeals to contraction from cooling as a cause of change of level, he confesses that he has been inclined to give it a preference to others, although he freely acknowledges that it has its difficulties. The first part of a very curious paper upon the "Vowel Elements of Speech," by SAMUEL PORTER, of Hartford, Conn., also finds a place in this number of the *Journal*. It is an elaborate attempt to discover a true vowel system which shall form the basis of a standard alphabet and also serve for the phonetical description of strange languages as well as for orthoepical and elocutionary purposes. It is difficult to see from this part of the discussion just how Mr. PORTER proposes to simplify his system or suggestions so as to make them practically available. The other papers are so numerous that it is hardly worth while to undertake to characterize them or even to mention them by their titles. It is enough to say that among those who contribute them are Profs. BACHE, SILLIMAN, C. U. SHEPHARD, ASA GRAY, J. LAWRENCE SMITH, M. CAREY LEA and a number of others. Such a collection of distinguished names in a single number of the *Journal*, looks as if there had been a sudden revival in the interest felt in the cause of science. Possibly the recent Scientific Conventions may have had something to do with this renewed activity. In this connection we may note it as curious, however, that while a couple of pages are given to the proceedings of the American Association at Buffalo, no mention whatever is made in the *Journal* of the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, which was held at Northampton a week earlier.

—The *Argosy* (STRAHAN & Co., London and New-York) for September, is really an excellent number of a magazine which is admirably adapted to the wants of those who desire instruction and light reading, with a larger proportion of the latter. The author of "Shirley Hall" contributes "A Stroke of Good Fortune"—a good magazine story—and under the same head must be classed "Bella's Exciting Day," by MATTHEW BROWNE. JOHN BANKS gives a very lively sketch of "Etretat in the Bathing Season;" BESSIE R. PARKES describes the old French city, Bourges, and is well assisted in her account of it by some excellent illustrations; H. R. HAWEIS sketches GARIBALDI'S career down to 1850, when he was a tallow-chandler in this City, and VAMBERY continues his "Sketches of Travel from Teheran to Trebezond." The illustration given with the poem, "Autumn Tourists," is so amazingly like HENNESSY'S picture, "Drifting," as to compel the conviction that the idea was borrowed from that. It is, however, by no means so effective in design or execution as is "Drifting"—a fault by which copies are usually characterized. The first six numbers of the *Argosy*, which completes the initial volume, have been issued in very handsome style by the publishers of the magazine.

—The "Nebulæ" in the *Galaxy* for September 15, (New-York, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH) comprise just what this department should include—light and sketchy comments upon passing literary topics with notes now and then on the follies of the day. A brief *critique* upon Miss ROSSETTI'S poems in this department brings out admirably the weak points of this poetess who has by many been placed by the side of Miss INGELOW In the present number of the *Galaxy* the Nebulæ is decidedly the chief attraction. Among the articles in the body of the magazine are a "June day at Port Hudson," a sketch of the unavailing assault on that stronghold by our forces June 17, 1863, "Four British Statesmen" by RICHARD GRANT WHITE, "The Elder Booth," and "Along the James" by JOHN ESTEN COOKE. Among the poems "Too Late" is so decidedly Emersonian that it would need a professional transcendentalist to get at its meaning.

—The first number of the second volume of the *Radical* (Boston: ADAMS & Co.) contains a number of articles, the character of which is sufficiently indicated by the title of the magazine. JOHN WEISS writes of "Religion and Science" in language a little less sublimated than that he uses in his poetry. Mr. CHARLES K. WHIPPLE has something to say in an article on "Psalms and Hymns," about the vicious characteristics of hymn-books, pointing out numerous "shocking and monstrous forms of expression" in them, and finishes by proposing to speak in a second article of "one very prominent feature of WATTS' book, the use of falsehood, deliberate deception and forgery, to add strength to one of the items of false theology the book was designed to uphold." Among the other contributors are M. D. CONWAY, who writes of the "Negro as an artist," A. E. KROEGER, CHARLOTTE P. HAWES, &c., &c.

—*Good Words and Sunday Magazine* (New-York and London: STRAHAN & Co.) resemble each other so closely in their general character that it is impossible to avoid mentioning them together. In *Good Words* Dr. NORMAN MCLEOD, the Editor, discusses the question, "How can we best relieve our suffering poor?" He gives high praise to the "New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," and details the manner of its operations and the results it has accomplished at length, for the benefit of the Londoners. Another interesting paper is, "Curious Forms of Fruits," by JOHN R. JACKSON, Curator of the Royal Museum at Kew. The only fault with the article is, that it is a trifle too technical. *Sunday Magazine* has no articles of special interest, but all are good. Each magazine has three full-page wood engravings, printed on tinted paper.

—The *National Quarterly Review* for September (New-York: EDWARD I. SEARS) has a good variety of articles, displaying research and scholarship. The first is an able review of NAPOLEON'S *Cæsar*. The other articles are upon "The Philosophy of Death," "Arabian Civilization and what we owe it," "Newton and his Discoveries," "Our Colleges and our Churchmen," "Irish Law and Lawyers," "Sample of Modern Philosophy," "The National Convention and its Work." True to its name, the *Review* heartily indorses the National Convention. Of the address it says, "It is not only truly patriotic; it is eminently statesmanlike. We do not at all disagree with those who declare it of equal importance with the Declaration of Independence, but think that Mr. RAYMOND has acquitted himself quite as well as Mr. JEFFERSON."

—*The Southern Review* is the title of a quarterly magazine to be published regularly at Baltimore on and after the first day of January, 1867. This *Review*, as the prospectus states, "will be devoted to the South." The causes and consequences of the late war will be investigated fully, and the "honor and glory of the defeated" will be amply vindicated. A. T. BLEDSOE, A. M., LL. D., is to be the editor of the *Review*.

THE PLAINS.

TRIP OF LIEUT.-GEN. SHERMAN.

A Journey on the Plains—Sights and Scenes of a Military Party on the Great Western Prairies.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON THE PLAINS, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1866.

On the 12th of August the Lieutenant-General and a couple of staff officers, and a few civilian friends, left St. Louis for a trip on the Plains. A few years ago such a trip would have required an outfit of sundry pack-mules laden with tin cups, frying-pans, provisions, shooting-irons, blankets, &c.; but we took a sleeping-car for Leavenworth. We started at 4 o'clock P. M., with the thermometer at 101° in the shade. One man on the train died of cholera—very disagreeable circumstance. Unfortunately for the comfort of the Lieutenant-General, it became known that he was on the train, and no bolts or bars or vigilant sentinels seemed sufficient to resist the persevering enterprise of the curious people bent on seeing him. One Dutchman procured an interview for himself, and then, without ceremony, ushered in and introduced thirty or forty of his friends. A very respectable looking matron introduced herself on the ground that she now resides in the same house once occupied by the General! But we will soon be away from all these annoyances of civilization, and I long to get out in the wilderness to enjoy the sports of the hunt, the social meal in the open air, and the *impromptu* converse around the camp fires. "A life on the Plains for me!"

We arrived the next morning at Kansas City, in time for breakfast—and such a breakfast! The proprietor had such suspicion of his table that he would not allow one of us to taste a thing until after shelling out the money—a very wise precaution, for it was a frightful breakfast. I can't say much for Kansas. In two hours more we were at Leavenworth—a beautiful town of 25,000 inhabitants. We proceeded immediately to the fort, situated three miles from the town; and while the General and his Staff transacted business with Col. MCNUTT, the Commandant of the fort, I rode on the bluffs and surveyed the beautiful country round about; and it is a beautiful country. The settlements all look new. The dwellings of the farmers are slight, small and temporary. The town, large and important as it is, is a new town, with muddy streets in Winter and dusty thoroughfares in Summer, and bearing all the evidences of hasty enterprise and temporary make-shifts. The Catholic Cathedral, half finished, and a few private residences, constitute the chief buildings of the town. The Planters' House is a fair hotel, quite large for the place, but I would not care to be a regular boarder, even at the Planters' House. I am something like the man who agreed to eat a boiled crow with a sauce seasoned with Scotch snuff. He declared, after tasting the savory dish, that he could eat it, "but he didn't hanker arter it;" nor do I hanker after the hotel living along the roads or in the towns of the far West. From Leavenworth we took boat to Weston, and there took cars for St. Joseph, thirty-seven miles distant. Our visit at Leavenworth was very agreeable to the whole party. The officers found there know how to do it.

At St. Joseph we boarded the steamboat *J. H. Lacy*, bound for Omahaw, a frail and rather suspicious looking craft, filled to overflowing with passengers, to say nothing of the "big bugs" found in the state-rooms. I could only get a peep at St. Joseph, but I am told it is the business town of all this section of country.

THE PARTY.

We are now all together, and our party may be counted as follows: Lieut-Gen. SHERMAN, Lieut.-Cols. DAYTON and AUDENREID, Capt. MCGINNIS, Senator JOHN SHERMAN, Mr. B., the nephew to the General, and Mr. BUSHSER, the Swiss artist, who brought to the General a letter of introduction, &c., from Mr. Secretary SEWARD, and last, though not least, your humble servant. No doubt, if Gen. SHERMAN ever reads this he will say: "Yes, and last of all came Satan also." But the General is in good humor, he is going out into the wilderness, and has a boyish fondness for frontier life, and a real zest for frontier duties.

THE MISSOURI RIVER.

It was unjust to the fame of this matchless river to deprive it of the soubriquet of the "Father of Waters;" nay, it was a swindle to confer that title on the Mississippi, a comparatively small and insignificant stream, when compared with this, which flows more miles before it meets the Mississippi than the latter stream travels in reaching the Gulf from its source. The great river below the junction ought to have been called the Missouri. But the Mississippi had the best historian, and got its name first into the newspapers, and now the greater river has to play a subordinate part, while actually contributing most of the greatness to the smaller, like some famous Generals, who gather the laurels of battle-fields won by the valor of others.

Gov. CLARK, who in 1804 explored this river for the first time once computed all the navigable streams that concentrate in Louisiana and flow into the Gulf of Mexico at 50,000 miles—30,000 of which united above St. Louis and 20,000 below. What a wonderful net-work of rivers! connected with seas by the head and by the mouth, stretching from the Alleghany range on the one hand to the Rocky Mountains on the other, and sweeping from the silver lakes of the North to the Gulf of Mexico, draining the largest extent of rich land the sun shines upon, The navigation of this system of waters is the most wonderful on the globe. Speed, distance, cheapness, magnitude of cargoes, are all here attained without the perils of the sea. Railroads do not diminish the immense traffic carried on by means of these rivers, but only increase it, and who can compute the magnitude of this trade and the immense value of these rivers when that volume of population, which is to fill all this region of wild country, shall have attained its maximum!

Now that I have gotten used to this craft, to that everlasting *bung! bung!!* that signals each revolution of the wheel in all these high-pressure steamboats, and since she has steered clear of all sawyers and snags, and jumped over all the bars without jeopardizing our precious life, I begin to like the trip amazingly. The water we use is dipped up or pumped up out of the river—mighty dirty looking water, but said to be healthy, which is a great consolation. For some forty miles after leaving St. Joseph, the banks of the river are low, with a bluff here and there. After passing the Nottaway River the country changes, and becomes vastly more picturesque and beautiful. To-day, our Swiss artist, who is quite a traveler and a cultivated gentleman, went ashore, while the boat-hands were wooding, to look at the forest. He declared he had no proper idea of the size of trees in America, having been informed our trees were all very small. What would he say if he could see those great forest trees in California?—all the way from ten to thirty-three feet in diameter and four hundred feet high! Among our passengers is an English family of nine persons going to Nebraska to settle, because in England a respectable living in the society in which he—the father—moved, was no longer attainable there, and he now seeks a home for his family, and a burying place too, in the far distant wilds of Nebraska, under the ægis of the American flag!

I forget all about the day of the month on one of these boats, nor have I the least desire to remember. Day succeeds night, dinner comes after breakfast, and a sleep comes whenever you feel like it. The sight of some Indian squaws on the shore, a shot or two at some presumptuous ducks who tarry a little too long, or a sudden change of view serve to vary the monotony a little, but that everlasting sound, bung! bung!! bung!!! throughout the day and night levels all ambitions and all thoughts to one monotonous standard.

ST. DORIAN.

There have been a great many saints out this way, judging from the monuments erected to their memory. Who Saint Dorian was or is I have not been able to learn, but the town bearing his or her name is a flourishing villiage consisting of two cabins and a steam saw-mill, just burned down while we have been wooding at the wharf.

BROWNSVILLE—A SALUTE.

Our approach to this place was announced by the discharge from a six-pounder shotted gun the cartridge rammed down with the sponge, by the citizens, the steamer *Stonewall* having passed us and informing the people that Gen. SHERMAN was on the next boat. The crowd called loudly for the General and demanded a speech, but he would only show himself by way of acknowledging the compliment intended. The Senator, however, made a few remarks which satisfied the people, and then the bow and stern lines were hove to and our boat went on its bumping mission once more.

NEBRASKA CITY.

At 6 P. M. we parted company with our English family at Nebraska City. During the trip I became well acquainted with the family, and I declare I was sorry to part company with them. And more particularly because it was night, the town looked dark lonely; the banks were high, steep and uninviting, and this good, kind family, accustomed to cultivated society and affluence at home in times past, to be dropped down here, a waif in the wilderness, a strange family among a conglomeration of strange families, here to set up a family altar, to make a livelihood, to die and be buried here! Courage, my good old friend. May you and your good family prove a treasure-trove in the wilderness to the people who live there. But ye have gone far for a home, and may be ye

> "Seek too high for things close by,
> And lose what Nature found you."

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

This is the 16th day of August. We have passed the mouth of Platte River, and some beautiful country, where the Missouri meanders along high and wooded bluffs and grassy prairies, vastly more inviting than the low, flat country below. The boat tied up at the landing, about four miles distant from the town, whither we were conveyed in a one-horse express wagon, the road running over a low, flat prairie. This is an old place of about ten years, and probably has seen its best days, being too near Omaha, a place possessing more natural advantages and greater enterprise, to grow rapidly. But our visit here was too short to obtain much valuable information respecting the resources of the country. Returning to the boat, and moving up the river a few miles, we arrived at

OMAHA,

which is situated on a second plateau from the river, backed by high lands and bluffs, both picturesque and beautiful. We took rooms at the Herndon House, which is a brick building of respectable dimensions, and very well kept for a public house in the back settlements. Here, as at most of the important places we visited, the General had some military business to transact, and, under the escort of Major BRENT, we sallied out to the military headquarters. On our way we encountered a specimen of Indian chief dressed in blankets, with a superabundance of rings and gewgaws, armed with bow and arrows and a *paper*, which latter he regarded of great value because it was supposed to set forth his title of Indian chief, and which he insisted upon being read. The General having examined the paper, and having pronounced it "all right," our chief was greatly delighted, and parted with us with the most emphatic assurance *that he would not steal.*

Omaha has about 6,000 inhabitants. The people are intelligent, hospitable and enterprising. We have been hunted, feasted, danced and driven about to our heart's content, and now we must pack up and be off. I made the acquaintance of Gen. DODGE here, and also Gen. COOK, to whom I am greatly indebted.

A RIDE ON A RAILROAD.

Only think of a ride on a railroad out here, and a good one too. Promptly at the hour of 8½ A. M. on the 18th our party assembled at the depot of the N. P. R. R. for a trip across to the Valley of the Platte, several ladies having joined the party. The road runs across the hills which divide the waters of the Missouri and Platte, a distance of 33 miles, to where it strikes the low lands of the latter river. From Omaha to Fremont, 47 miles; to Columbus, 90 miles; to Kearney, 190. We dashed over the entire route to

KEARNEY

at the rate of 25 miles an hour. Here we leave the railroad and journey thence forward after the old-fashioned style.

AUG. 19.—This morning we were summoned to an army breakfast by the sound of the bugle—nothing but coffee, bacon and bread served on tin plates and with tin coffee cups. Ambulance for the General, military escort, mules, baggage-wagon, &c., all ready. Now we are off at the rate of six miles an hour. We travel along the Platte on the emigrant road. Government wagons and emigrant trains raise a terrible dust. The country is dry, flat, destitute of timber and uninteresting. The most notable thing to be seen is the queer and grotesque pictures drawn against the sky, known as the

MIRAGE,

by which wagon trains appear to be lifted up, distorted, turned up side down, and horses and mules are made to appear as if pawing the sky. Sometimes the phenomenon will last full twenty minutes, and then the object vanishes. We saw one train of Mormon emigrants containing fifty wagons and three hundred oxen, bound for Salt Lake, mostly Germans. We made 22 miles without halting—a good beginning. We passed but four dwellings on this march, and these were made of sod.

OUR PARTY

is now strictly military; the civilians who in greater or lesser numbers journeyed with us through the settlements and were wont to show the Lieutenant-General and the distinguished Senator special honors and attentions, have all fallen out by the way, and now all our movements are in obedience to military orders, and the General begins to enjoy the trip. To form an idea of the caravan one must imagine five ambulances with the one conveying the General and the Senator in front, with baggage stowed in the bottom. Every officer and man has spencer Scarbine lashed to the side of the ambulance ready for use in case of need, and fourteen mounted dragoons serve as guard. The General is evidently bent on finding out something about alleged Indian depredations and where the trouble is. He explores every available source of information, and takes careful note of the capacity, efficiency and condition of our troops, and I am quite confident it is his purpose to put a speedy end to these Indian depredations if they are real, and if carried on through the instigation of bad white men he will surely find them out and bring them to merited punishment. These depredations are going to be stopped, and that right soon. Yesterday we were met by Col. OTIS, returning from an inspecting tour, who reports from information derived by him that the Indians are above and about Fort Reno, but not so bad as reported. One Mormon train had been attacked, about 20 miles east of Deer Creek, and the stock driven off, but no one was killed. About 24 in all have been killed, but these were mostly stragglers. Lieut. DANIEL was two miles away from his column, hunting a camping-ground, when killed.

A CALIFORNIA PARTY.

One meets all sorts of wandering people here. The road we are journeying over has long been the great highway for adventurers. The Indian trappers and traders were the first to mark out the path. The Mormons made it a broad trail, and when gold was discovered in California, it became the most traveled public road in America. I met to-day a party of Californians returning to Missouri, over the same road they had traveled to Eldorado in 1849. It seems that, however others might have succeeded in that land of promise, they, at least, remain poor, in spite of all their exertions, and they are going back to begin the world again in Missouri. One of the teamsters had a pair of strange pets,

PRAIRIE DOGS,

which had been caught and tamed. These dogs live in villages, and construct their habitations in the ground. They look like the Guinea pig, though as large as the large fox squirrel, and are colored like a fox squirrel. They eat meat like a dog, and corn and nuts like a squirrel. They bark like a dog, but on the least appearance of danger they retire into their holes. It is next to impossible to get a shot at one. The rattle-snake and owl sometimes dwell with the prairie doe, which shows him to be an animal of generous impulses, and has some talent for politics.

Dick, our cook, declares he could set a better table if we could get him some game. We see plenty of antelope on the hills; now and then flush a sage hen and start up a jackass rabbit; but we are on a trip of business, or rather the General is, and whoever follows his lead will get but little time for sport. The most he has been known to do as yet by way of amusement is to fire a few shots at a target—and, by the way, he is a capital shot, and the Senator also makes a mighty good score.

FORT M'PHERSON.

It is not easy to remember the day of the month away out here where we get no morning papers and have no almanacs, but I believe this is the 21st of August. Last night was very cold, and I had as much as I could do to keep from suffering, with my boots and clothes on and two army blankets in addition. Before the peep of day this morning we were up and off and made 25 miles before 10 o'clock. This brought us to Fort McPherson, formerly Fort Cottonwood. The name was changed in honor of the memory of that excellent officer who was killed near Atlanta. The Fort is in command of Lieut.-Col. Mig-[illegible] of the Second Cavalry, a gallant officer, who has a charming wife and wife's sister here with him, and all as happy and contented as possible. The post is garrisoned by two companies of [illegible] Regiment Cavalry, (U. S. A.) and two companies Sixth Regiment Cavalry (U. S. V.) We camped near the fort when all the officers came down to see us, and invited us all to dine at 4 P. M. After dinner we were furnished with fresh horses, when we took a merry ride over the hills and through the vallies, (an awful poor country for white folks to live in as it appeared to the naked eye)—gazed at a very fine view of the Platte Valley, and at a beautiful sunset, and returned to the headquarters of our kind host, and spent the evening with the family, much to our delight and edification. The ladies gave us some charming songs and music. There is happiness everywhere—and it's home where the heart is.

Next morning at 4:30 we breakfasted with the officers of the garrison, and soon after sunrise pulled out of camp for another march. The morning was cold and windy. Ten miles out at Minow's Ranch we saw an

INDIAN CAMP

of fourteen lodges, containing in all ninety persons. they were a poor squalid, wretched looking set of creatures as ever were seen, the men wearing nothing but breech-cloths and filthy blankets, and the squaws wearing scarcely covering enough to hide their nakedness, while the purpooses were stark naked. Alas poor Indian! We visited the camp, took a very cursory view, and pursued our journey. Short views are often the most satisfactory.

Further on, at Baker's Ranch, we came to another Indian encampment of half-a-dozen lodges. While we were at lunch, three or four of the men, including the Chief, came and sat by our fire in a most friendly manner. Some coffee was given them, when the squaws came too, and also some boys with bows and arrows. A split stick was forced into the ground, in which was inserted a piece of coin, the prize for the boy that could first knock it out at twenty paces. They made some fine shots, but without success, when the old Chief took his turn, and knocked down the stake at the first trial. The old Chief was much elated with this success, the more because he knew the great white Chief was looking on. The Chief then handed his bow and arrow to Gen. SHERMAN, as much as to banter him to a trial of skill. The General, more in sport than anything else, and to gratify the vanity of the Chief, drew on the target, and by a lucky chance let the arrow slip at the proper moment, which went to the right spot exactly! If he had made a hundred shots, not one could have been more lucky. The old Chief made a grunt of disappointment and signified a desire to try again; but our lunch was over, our teams were hitched, and we pulled out to finish the day's journey.

MORE ANON.

UTAH.

The Crops, Weather, Prices, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Aug. 24, 1866.

The present Summer has been by far the wettest Summer within the memory of any of the settlers. So much rain has fallen that even in the dryest portions of this city, although considerable irrigation has been needed, there has been no apportionment of water during the past Summer. Usually the apportionment is necessary early in June, immediately after high water, but this season the June rains caused a second season of high water, the last higher than the first, and everybody has gone to the ditches and taken water to irrigate with just when he pleased. Usually there is not a fourth part of the water in the creeks that is necessary for irrigation, and therefore it becomes necessary to observe the strictest regularity in dividing off the streams, both as to quantity and time for using it, extending through all the twenty-four hours. This season night irrigation has been almost, if not altogether, abandoned.

The crops of wheat, oats and barley are represented as generally good; in a few places they have been injured by the rust, owing to the wet. Potatoes will give an exceedingly liberal yield. The hay crop is large beyond all precedent. In many places the bunch grass on the range has been cut for hay. Within forty miles of this city, hay has been selling at $10 per ton lately, far lower than ever before since the Montana gold regions first gave prices in this region such a handsome lift. Many of the lower lands are cold, marshy, undrained, and consequently the hay harvest on such is late, and will not be got in for a month to come. In consequence of the abundance of rain, some of those lands are so overflowed that the crop has failed, but such failure is abundantly made up by the extraordinary yield in other places, which usually produce little or nothing, so there is not the slightest prospect of prices running very high this Winter—there will be no $100 per ton times again, unless something very unexpected takes place.

Prices generally promise to be very low for some time to come. Flour from $5 to $8; oats from $1 to $1 50; wheat not more than $2; barley about the same. Potatoes are very likely to be at a nominal value. Fruit sells poorly this season; peaches, just coming in, 50 cents per dozen; apricots dull at 20 cents; apples not much higher nor brisker, and probably will not be until Winter, when they generally fetch an excellent price.

Labor is not very abundant in this city nor territory. The very high prices to which provisions and everything else were pushed by the "Convention" of the agricultural class the past three years, naturally enough drove a large portion of the mechanics and laboring classes into the country, to produce their own bread, and the remainder were enabled to ask much higher rates of pay, which, now that there is a general decline of prices, they do not seem to be in a hurry to relax. I must do them this justice, however, to say that while provisions were up for a time from four to nine times their former usual value, wages of mechanics and laborers did not more than double, and some increased only one-fourth. They have now, therefore, just reason to stick to their increased prices as long as they can, which no doubt they will do. That time, however, may not be very long as there is a heavy immigration of Mormons coming, the first of which will be in next week, and the emigrants are chiefly composed of destitute persons, who will be very glad to accept work at any price.

This annual arrival of poor immigrants from the Old World is a very fortunate circumstance for the capitalists of Utah, as it tends to keep down the price of wages, and make less fastidious the choice of kind of pay. But it tells on the mechanics and laborers, and perhaps, until within the past three years, in no part of civilization did those classes receive smaller available value for their labor than in Utah, inasmuch as there being very little currency, every hired person was most religiously paid in the poorest kind of pay that his employer had to dispose of. Things now seem to be gradually returning to that same status, though it is popularly believed that never again will they be so bad as they have been. The railroad is looked forward to with much hope in this regard, in the belief that it will bring financial matters and matters of labor to the right basis.

EX-SENATOR HUNTER.—The Richmond *Examiner* states that R. M. T. HUNTER is living quietly at his place, in Essex, Va., attending to farming matters with great energy, and striving to retrieve his fortune and repair the losses inflicted by the war. Since the close of the war his family afflictions have been great, and it was but last week that he was called on to follow to the grave a beloved sister, the fourth member of his household in twelve months.

LAW REPORTS.

The Breem Counterfeiting Case.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The examination in the case of John Breem was continued on Saturday.

Col. Wood, Chief of the Secret Service Division, corrected some points in his testimony for the Government.

Mr. Orlando Stewart, counsel for Mr. Breem, moved to strike out all that part of the testimony of Col. Wood and Marshal Murray which purported to be the confession of defendant, and to dismiss the case. He said the testimony was that certain plates and counterfeits were found in the possession of Abel Ware, an ex-policeman. The detectives, as experts, testified that these plates were, in their opinion, made on the transfer press of the defendant, though any transfer press might have done it. They went to the defendant, and under the shield of office, coerced him into going to Marshal Murray's house. The showing of the shield, and the fact of his asking his liberty from them showed that he was under coercion and in actual custody. Then, with the solemnity peculiar to the Marshal, he is informed that it is a serious business, and Col. Wood blandly tells him that he had better do it, that is, make a confession. Now, it had been doubted in the English, and in some of the State Courts of this country, that any confessions should be received except the voluntary outpourings of a contrite heart, but it was, at any rate well established, that no confessions should be used that had been obtained under threats and promises. The confession which had been testified to as having been made by defendant came under this rule, and should be stricken out. Without this confession there was not a particle of evidence against the prisoner. No plates nor counterfeits had been found in his possession; nothing but this transfer press, which the United States authorities seemed to think fraught with evil and a dangerous thing for a printer to have. He could show that there were at least a dozen such presses in use in this City. Should this motion be denied, they should show the history of this transfer press. It had been in the hands of a counterfeiter, but had been purchased by the prisoner without knowledge of the character of the vender, and for the purposes of his own business.

Mr. Allen, Assistant United States District Attorney, did not mean to say that Mr. Breem was himself engaged in making and issuing counterfeits, but the testimony that he knowingly permitted counterfeiters to use his press for their work was overwhelming. If he was so weak, in his good nature, to permit others to use his press for such purposes, so dangerous to others, it was for others to judge of his punishment. Now, this confession exactly corresponded to what they had from other sources learned beforehand. The plates had been tracked back step by step, and this confession, which was proposed to be stricken out, was but the supplement to those facts, and this showed the relevancy and propriety of the confession.

Mr. Stewart claimed that the confession should be stricken out, and without it there was not enough to hold him. They should not be compelled to go into a long defence under these circumstances. The defendant stated to him that the agreement made by him with Ulrich was simply that when he bought it, Ulrich told him he wanted to use it for some unfinished work, which he wished to finish on it, and he desired leave to do so. He gave that permission without any knowledge of the character of the business of Ulrich. Defendant was a foreigner, who did not possess the faculty of making himself well understood in English, and he (counsel) had experienced difficulty with him at his own office for this very reason, and so it was undoubtedly when he talked to Col. Wood; and when, for the first time, he was informed by Col. Wood of the character of Ulrich's business he had voluntarily suggested to further the ends of justice by showing how the counterfeiters, if such they were, could be captured. This is what Mr. Breem said to Col. Wood, and what Col. Wood misunderstood.

The Commissioner said the question resolved itself into whether the confession of defendant should be stricken out or not. If he decided that it be stricken out, he should discharge the defendant. Otherwise he would be compelled to put him on his defence. He said he would reserve his decision on the motion to strike out till to-day at 1 o'clock.

Surrogate's Court.

CALENDAR FOR TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.

The calendar of issues of fact will be called at 11 A. M., as follows:

No. 1. Frederick Stochgiek.
No. 2. Thomas F. Gleason.
No. 3. Ann Maria Forman.
No. 4. Patrick W. Langton.
No. 5. Peter Russell.
No. 6. Mary Martin.
No. 7. Thomas B. Stillman.
No. 8. Abraham D. Clement.
No. 9. Eliza B. Jumel.
No. 10. Patrick Murphy.
No. 11. Margaret H. Hopper.
No. 12. Catharine McAlear.
No. 13. Jonathan Joyce.
No. 14. Catharine McCaffrey.
No. 15. James Donnel.
No. 16. Edwin B. Christy.
No. 17. Benjamin Isaacs.
No. 18. James Renshaw.
No. 19. A. M. Faken.
No. 20. E. M. Robinson.
No. 21. Edward H. Young.
No. 22. M. Finkle.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

The calendar for Monday includes several cases of special interest. Among them is that of William Russell. This prisoner was in court last week, and pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having stolen from George W. Lovejoy, of No. 1,146 Broadway, ladies' apparel of the value of $37. Mr. Lovejoy, having recovered his property, applied to the District-Attorney for clemency, declaring that he had discovered his innocence and the respectability of his relatives. The Judge suspended sentence and discharged the prisoner and his "pal," Charles Wade. Since that time—one week ago—Russell has been arrested by Capt. Oakford, of the Court Squad, on a charge of having stolen a watch and chain worth $140 from George Newton, of No. 18 Varick-street, on the 14th of June. It appears that Russell has already acknowledged that he took the property. The case of Philip Green, charged with attempting to ravish Matilda Peterson, and, failing to do so, throwing her into the river to drown, is also of considerable interest. Edward Lennon, indicted for burglary, appears to be a bird of passage. Just before committing the burglary with which he is charged, he had been under arrest in New-Jersey, in the United States District Court, on the charge of counterfeiting, and had been admitted to bail to answer.

The murder cases have been laid over till next week, owing to the very crowded state of the City Prison. It is the desire of the District Attorney to try all the smaller cases and relieve the prison before engaging in the trial of the heavier cases of the term. Crime is keeping such tremendous pace with the action of the Courts, that it appears almost impossible to keep the prison clear. It fills as fast as it is emptied. Mr. Bedford, however, is sufficiently energetic to clear the calender in good time. Some of his recent operations have been very unpleasant to counsel for thieves, but the people benefit by the results.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* John Gilmore, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Williams, larceny from person.
The People *vs.* Philip Green, attempt at rape.
The People *vs.* Herman Roland, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Dougherty, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Wm. Russell, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Henry Watson, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Margaret Mason, Mary Ann Thompson, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Mary Sandford, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* James Hogan, robbery first degree.
The People *vs.* Wm. H. McGrory, James Tighe, robbery first degree.
The People *vs.* Edward Lennon, burglary.
The People *vs.* Wm. McCormick, manslaughter.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Alderman McBrien.

A PICKPOCKET AT WASHINGTON MARKET.

Mrs. ELIZABETH MORRIS, residing in One Hundred and Eighty-fourth-street, came down town on Saturday, and went to Washington Market. When she stopped at a fruit stand to make some purchases, she felt some one put his hand into her pocket, and on turning round discovered JOHN FINTEL standing beside her, and withdrawing his hand from her pocket. Mrs. MORRIS finding that her money was gone, charged FINTEL with the robbery, and he ran away, being pursued by several of the butcher boys, who went at the unfortunate thief and beat him severely before he was rescued by the Third Precinct Police. The prisoner was arraigned before the Court yesterday, and temporarily committed.

AN AUCTIONEERING PICKPOCKET.

An auction sale took place in Chatham-street on Saturday night, and Mr. JOHN T. GREENVILLE, of No. 336 Pearl-street, was among the bidders. He was relieved of his watch and chain by an adroit pickpocket, who ran off with his plunder. An alarm was given, and the culprit was pursued by the patrolman on post and secured. After being taken into custody the prisoner, who gave his name as JOHN JONES, was seen to throw the stolen watch and chain into a wagon, where it was recovered. The accused was held for trial in default of bail.

CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.

FRANCIS STEFUMSKI, a Russian sailor, was arrested yesterday by the Fourth Ward Police on a charge of carrying a slungshot contrary to law. When arrested he denied the possession of the weapon, but a search resulted in its discovery. Committed for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

HENRY ST. JOHN, a young man of very respectable appearance, was arrested yesterday and brought before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, on the charge of having forced the bar off the front window of the lager-bier saloon kept by HENRY BERNHARDT, at No. 177 Bowery, on Saturday night, and attempting to steal therefrom $30 worth of cigars and tobacco, which he had already tied up in paper, ready for removal, when he was surprised by the proprietor. He jumped from the rear window, but was soon caught and placed in the charge of an officer. The prisoner was committed in default of $2,000 bail to answer the charge.

STEALING A SILVER CORNET.

Mr. JOHN WILTNER, living at No. 247 Eldridge-street, preferred a charge yesterday against FRANCIS HART, for stealing a silver cornet, valued at $58, from his room, on the 14th of Septembr. Mr. WILTNER believes HART to be guilty, from the fact that he was looking at the instrument a short time before it was missed, and upon being accused of the theft by the owner, he denied having stolen it, but said he knew where it was, and could get it again for $12. He was committed by Justice MANSFIELD for trial at Special Sessions, without bail.

CAUGHT IN A HOUSE UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, just as Mr. EDMUND BURKE and family, residing at No. 27 Allen-street, had retired to bed, they were aroused by the noise of some one apparently opening the hall door. Mr. BURKE immediately arose and but partially dressed, proceeded to discover, if possible, the cause of the noise. Upon going into the hall of the second story, he found a lad there who seemed to be very anxious to find some girl, he said, who had invited him to call upon her. In answer to the questions of Mr. BURKE the boy said the hall door was open when he came to it, and he, supposing it to be just the kind of a house he was looking for, went in. Upon searching him, however, two skeleton keys were found in his pocket, one of which exactly fitted the door which had been opened. He was accordingly taken before Justice MANSFIELD, who committed him for examination, in default of $1,500 bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Alderman Flynn.

KEEPING BAD COMPANY.

Mr. JAMES E. WALTERS, a guest stopping at French's Hotel, met a frail one named NELLIE WHITE, on Saturday evening, and accompanied her to her home, where he spent about an hour with her. When he was about leaving he found that his wallet had been meanwhile abstracted from the pocket of his pantaloons. NELLIE denies taking it, but was, nevertheless, committed by Alderman FLYNN, in default of $300 bail.

STEALING A WATCH.

ELLEN LUNDY was brought before Alderman FLYNN, at the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, on a charge brought against her by BRIDGET GILLESPIE, living at No. 96 Tenth-avenue. It appears by the complaint that the two parties are dwellers upon the same floor of the aforesaid house. That on Saturday Mrs. GILLESPIE went into the yard to hang up some clothes, and left a silver watch worth $21 on her mantel-piece. That when she returned it was gone, and she blames ELLEN, because, as she says, she was the only person on the floor when the watch was stolen. The prisoner denies taking the watch. She was committed, in default of $300 bail, to answer the charge.

AN ALLEGED GAMBLER ARRESTED.

On Saturday night, Officer RALPH P. BARKER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested THOMAS BELL, a policy dealer, at No. 7 West Eleventh-street, for having a "sweat-board" game for stakes, in operation on his premises when surprised by the officer. He was held in the sum of $300 to answer the charge.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 15, 1866.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81	[illegible]	[illegible] Rutland Mar.	28½
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81 C.	[illegible]	100 Quicksilver	52½
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81 C.	111½	200 Mar. Min. Co.	12
[illegible] U. S. 5-20s, R. '62	[illegible]	100 do	11¾
5,000 do	[illegible]	400 Mariposa Pr.	31
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111⅜	100 do ... 2d call	31
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	109⅜	800 N. Y. Central	107
[illegible] U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	[illegible]	1600 do	107½
[illegible] U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	98⅜	do ... b60	107⅜
25,000 7.30 T. Notes, 7 3-10s		do ... s30	106⅝
First Ser. Small	105¾	do ... 2d call	107½
5,000 do	[illegible]	100 Ill. Cen. R.	122½
1,100 do 2d S. Small	105⅜	do ... s30	122
[illegible] do	[illegible]	200 Lehigh & Sus.	4⅜
[illegible] do 3d S. Sm'll	105⅛	200 Boston W. P.	31½
5,000 Ohio 6s, '70	98	1200 Erie R.	72⅞
[illegible] Tenn. St. 6s, N.	71⅜	700 do ... 2d call	72⅝
4,000 Virginia 6s	69⅝	500 Erie R. Pr.	75
[illegible] do	69	60 Reading R.	115
21,000 N.Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	105⅝	2700 do	115⅜
1,000 Missouri 6s	77⅝	1000 do ... s30	114⅞
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	[illegible]	200 do	115⅝
[illegible] N. Car. N. Bs.	79½	600 do ... 2d call	115⅝
[illegible] O. & M. Cer.	29⅝	36 N.Y. & N. H.	112
1,000 Ohio & M. C. Pf.	[illegible]	700 Mich. Cen. R.	111⅞
[illegible] Erie 1st M.	102⅝	100 do	112
[illegible] Erie 4th M.	98	100 do	112⅜
[illegible] Ill. Cen. Bs.	[illegible]		112⅜
[illegible] St. W. R. 2d M. '86	79	1200 Mich. S. & N. I.	83⅞
[illegible] Del. L. & W. 2d.	[illegible]	100 do	84
[illegible] Mariposa 1st M.	72	200 do ... s60	82½
[illegible] Bank of Commerce	109¾	200 Cleve. & Pitts	86⅝
do	117	200 Chic. & N. W.	35⅞
10 Imp. & Trad. B'k	118	1900 do	35⅞
200 Canton Co.	115	do ... s10	35⅝
200 Del. & Hud. Canal	153⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	66⅜
200 Cum. Coal P.	46½	100 do	66⅜
100 West. U. Tel.	55½	300 do ... b15	66⅜
100 do ... s30	55⅜	100 do	66⅜
100 do	56	600 Chic. & R. I.	109⅛
100 do ... b30	59	5 Mil. & P. D. C. 1st Pr.	100
100 do ... s30	58⅜	200 P., F. W. & C.	105⅝
150 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	65	100 do	105⅝
100 Tol., W. & W.	43⅝	100 Alt. & T. H.	38⅜
		200 Chic. & Alton	106

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$200,000 Am. Gold	144⅝	800 N. Y. Cen.	107
120,000 do ... b10	144¾	100 do ... b10	107
15,000 do ... c	144¾	100 do ... c	107
25,000 do ... c	144⅝	300 Erie Railroad	72⅜
60,000 do	144⅝	600 do ... s3	72¾
300 Spruce H. C. ... b3	4½	200 do ... b3	72⅜
100 Bos. Water P. ... b3	30	500 do ... b[illegible]	72⅜
100 Quicksilver ... b10	52½	100 Cleve. & Pitts	86⅜
200 Mar. Pref.	30½	100 do	86⅜
100 do ... s3	30¼	200 do ... 3b0	86⅜
100 do ... b10	31	400 do	86⅜
100 Rutland Marble	28⅞	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	105⅜
300 West. U. Tel.	55⅜	100 do ... b3	105½
100 do ... b3	55⅝	100 do ... s3	115⅜
200 Reading R. ... b3	115½	100 do ... b10	105⅜
600 M. S. & N. I.	83⅞		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C.	29⅞	100 Quick. Min. ... b3	52⅜
10,000 do	29⅛	800 Erie R.	72⅞
10,000 do ... s15	29⅜	1800 do	72⅝
10,000 do ... b3	29⅞	200 do ... b3	73
800 Rutland Marble	28⅜	2100 do	73
100 do ... b10	28⅞	200 do ... b10	73½
200 do ... b3	29	200 do ... b3	73⅜
100 Cumb. Coal	46½	1200 Reading R.	115½
600 Mar. Min.	12	400 Clev. & Pitts R.	86⅝
300 West. U. Tel.	58⅝	800 Clev. & Tol.	116⅜
[illegible] do ... s8	58⅝	100 Chi. R. I. & P. b30	109
100 Spruce H. C. ... s30	4	300 Chic. & N. W. ... b3	35⅜
100 New-York C.	107⅛	100 do ... b3	35½
300 do	107	300 do	35⅞
1300 M. So. & N. I.	83⅜	400 Chi. & N. W. P.	66⅞
200 do ... b30	83½	100 P., Ft. W. & C. ... b3	105⅞
100 do ... b3	8⅜	100 do	105¾
100 do	83⅝	200 do	105⅞

MONDAY, Sept. 17—A. M.

The Trade of the past week, as through the previous fortnight, was very active and at satisfactory prices for cash or on short credits. The stocks of some descriptions of Domestic as well as of Foreign Goods, are running down, and the New-England mills are finding increased employment. The Atlantic Cable we believe is used for duplicating orders for British and Continental Goods, and we look to see the trade extend much more widely through October and November, than it did last season. The Customs thus far paid in September at New-York, are close on to the heavy receipts of last September, and are probably ahead of them at the out-ports. For the first quarter of the new Fiscal year, to end, on the 30th inst., the Treasury will probably receive at all the ports, *fifty millions in Gold* for Customs, as against $47,009,000 same quarter last year, and for Internal taxes in Currency *one hundred millions* as against $96,000,000 last year. It is expected that the Secretary of the Treasury will be able to exhibit at the close of the present month a further reduction of about *thirty million of dollars*. The subsequent months of the calendar year, say through the second quarter of the Fiscal Year, are not likely to be so productive of surplus revenue. The Internal Taxes will be *less*, and the Customs will be drawn upon for about $24,000,000 Gold-Interest in November.

The price of Gold fell 2 ℔ cent. in the course of the week past. The California and foreign arrivals (including in the later $765,000 *via* Boston,) were more than equal to the heavy Custom-house demand of three millions, and the case will be the same the present week. Private Cable dispatches on Saturday are said to report continued heavy shipments to this side by the French and English steamers. The German steamer *Hansa* has £141,000 on board, in place of £14,000, as at first telegraphed. The speculation in the Gold Room has suddenly become dull; less confident on the *Bull* side, while the opposite party multiply *short* contracts with some caution, and generally on longer options than three days.

The market for Money looks as though it would continue to work steadily for a month or six weeks to come, at least, and while the demand for Currency and rates of interest may improve as we get into the Southern Cotton season, we see no reason to apprehend anything like severe pressure even in November—certainly none in the easy condition and judicious management of the Treasury finances.

The Stock Exchange is assuming a more decided temper of speculation than through the month of August on the Railways and Miscellaneous Stocks, while the Public Funds move with steadiness, because of the support given by the constant and increasing foreign demand for 5-20s of of 1862, and of the Domestic demand for 1865s, and the Compound Interest Legal Tenders. The Border State Bonds begin to attract a substantial investment demand, and it is remarked that Tennessees and North Carolinas are in more favor than Missouris. Full resumption of payment has taken place on the entire Public Debt of Tennessee, and partial payments have been made by North Carolina, with the promise of more next year.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,170,509, against the total entries of $7,838,380 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,042,586, against $3,033,039 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $197,336, against $358,356 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $3,087,000. The Receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 6,070 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 4,690.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1866, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Aug. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$30,037,059	Aug. 11	$4,558,139
February	30,520,430	Aug. 18	7,347,572
March	25,919,086	Aug. 25	4,264,464
April	24,673,788	Sept. 1	5,757,168
May	28,425,374	Sept. 8	5,890,671
June	22,642,103	Sept. 15	6,170,509
July	26,505,226		
Total to date since Jan. 1			$222,717,424
Against same time last year			137,227,378
Increase to date			$85,490,046

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Aug. 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

January	$20,103,207	Aug. 8	$2,959,505
February	17,196,807	Aug. 15	2,592,151
March	23,668,817	Aug. 22	2,482,421
April	23,311,185	Aug. 29	2,728,213
May	12,192,875	Sept. 5	3,895,593
June	10,282,426	Sept. 12	3,042,586
July	13,486,469		
Total to date since Jan. 1			$138,925,955
Against same time 1865			104,390,754
Increase since Jan. 1			$34,535,201
Gold, Sept. 15, 1866			144⅞ ℔ cent.
Gold, Sept. 16, 1865			143⅝ ℔ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

January	$2,706,336	Aug. 4	$530,174
February	1,807,030	Aug. 11	152,375
March	1,045,059	Aug. 18	137,990
April	588,875	Aug. 25	787,212
May	23,744,194	Sept. 1	303,912
June	15,899,956	Sept. 8	167,062
July	5,821,459	Sept. 15	197,336
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$53,849,950
Against same time 1865			21,134,112
Increase since Jan. 1			$32,665,738

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1866, have been as follows:

January	[illegible]	June	2,1[illegible]
February	[illegible]	July	5,21[illegible]
March	[illegible]	Aug.	6,012,951
April	[illegible]	Sept. 10	1,672,6[illegible]
May	[illegible]		
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$30,397,184
Against same time last year			12,639,270
Increase since Jan. 1			$17,757,914

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York, and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since Jan. 1, 1866:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$12,460,[illegible]	January	$5,788,[illegible]
February	12,018,759	February	430,000
March	11,182,954	March	2,658,320
April	11,083,211	April	187,291
May	11,456,765	May	13,105,456
June	9,707,920	June	826,152
July	11,617,979	July	5,873,378
August	12,790,084	August	356,765
Sep. 1	609,660	Sept. 1	241,000
Sept. 8	3,242,000	Sept. 8	1,936,108
Sept. 15	3,087,000	Sept. 15	262,000
Total	$[illegible],262,560	Total	$31,614,165
To date, 1865	67,483,542	To date, 1865	25,355,134

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	145⅞@144⅛
U. S. 6 ℔ cents, 5-20 years	111½@111¼
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40 years	98⅛@98⅛
U. S. 7.30 ℔ cents, 1867-8	106⅛@106⅛
New-York Central	108⅞@107½@106⅞
New-York and Erie	71½@75@70⅜@73
Rock Island	109⅛@108⅝
Michigan Southern	83⅜@82⅜@83⅞
Illinois Central	122@122
Hudson River	121⅝@121
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	86¼@86⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	104⅞@105⅝
Chicago and Northwestern	35⅝@34⅛@35⅞
Almaden Quicksilver	51@52@52½
Cumberland	46⅛@46⅛
Reading	115⅜@114@115⅝
Northwestern Preferred	66⅝@65⅛@66⅞
Canton Land Co.	51⅛@52
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	29@30⅛@29⅞
Mariposa Preferred	28⅛@31

There was a further decline of ⅜ ℔ cent. in the price of Gold Saturday on a dull market, and a very easy supply of the Cash Gold. The sales were 144⅝@144⅛ ℔ cent. Exchange on London, after the steamers of the day had sailed, left off 107 ℔ cent. for 60 days and 107⅝@108 ℔ cent. for short sight.

The export of Specie for the week is $197,336, of which $148,602 is in Silver bars and Coin. The Gold received into the New-York Treasury Office, for Customs, during the week, is $3,087,000. The Gold paid out of the Office for Interest on the Public Debt is $262,000.

The following official notice from the Treasury Department was made public on Saturday:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 14, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem Certificates of Temporary Loan, known as "Clearing House Certificates," at the offices from which they were respectively issued; and that on and after the 25th of September, 1866, interest will cease upon fifty per cent. of each Certificate; and on and after the 25th of October next, interest will cease on the remainder.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

The week closed on a very steady Money market, the rates to the Stock Brokers being 4@5 ℔ cent., and to the Discount Brokers, on prime short paper, 5@6 ℔ cent.

The Funds of the United States were ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. higher than on Friday, on the '62s and '65s, and would have been still higher on the '62s but for the decline in Gold. The quotation from London was exceedingly favorable, but this was partially qualified by the difference in Gold in this market.

The Stock Exchange on the Railway speculation was buoyant in the speculative temper of the market, and strong and upward in prices. The Miscellaneous Shares were also generally higher. Among the Railways, the Erie movement takes the lead. There is a goodly promise of real interest and excitement in the stock before the determination of the annual meeting on the 9th October. It is discovered since the closing of the transfers on Thursday that the contest for Directorship has but just commenced. The equities of the election will most assuredly be asserted, if the canvass should become close as between the *bona fide* proprietary and the speculators in Wall street, including Mr. DREW, who mean, if they can, to vote upon borrowed stock, the Certificates of which may have passed, as some of them have already passed out of their hands, since the closing of transfers, or upon the Stock belonging to the Company, and loaned to or hypothecated with Mr. DREW by the present weak and embarrassed administration of the Company.

The general Railway and Miscellaneous list was firm through the day, and closed as follows at 3:30 in the afternoon:

	Frid.	Satur.		Frid.	Satur.
U. S. 10-40s	98⅜	98⅜	Northwest	35	35⅜
U. S. 5-20s	111⅛	111⅜	N. West Pref.	66	66⅜
U. S. 7.30s	106	106⅛	Rock Island	108⅝	108⅞
N. Y. Central	107	106⅞	Fort Wayne	104⅞	105⅜
Erie	72⅝	73⅛	Cumb'land Coal	46⅛	46⅛
Hudson	121⅝	121⅛	Quicksilver	52⅜	52⅜
Reading	115	115⅛	W. U. Telegraph	59	59
Mich. Southern	83⅜	83⅞	Mariposa Pref.	31	32
Illinois Central	122⅛	122	Ohio Certificates	29⅜	29⅞
Pittsburgh	86	86⅜	American Gold	145	144⅞
Tennessee 6s	71⅜	71⅜	Bills on London	107	107

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Metropolitan	125
Merchants	117½	Market	111
Phœnix	104	Nassau	118
Tradesmen's	140	Shoe and Leather	111
Butchers & Drovers	116	Continental	102
Merchants' Exch'ge	111	Commonwealth	105
Seventh Ward	108	Impt'rs. & Traders	115
State of New York	108⅛	Manf. & Merchants	104
Commerce	118	Central National	112⅛
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	109	First National	215⅛
Ocean	103½	Fourth National	106
Bank of N. America	110	Ninth National	113⅛
Hanover	110	Oriental Bank	125
Irving	103	City Bank	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	95	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	92½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	92½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 65-76	104	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80
Erie 1st mort., 1876	103	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	67
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880.	96⅛	Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	72
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77.	95½	Gal. & Chi. ex	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102	Chi. & R. I., 1st mort.	103
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	102½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Hud. R. 7s, con. 1867	100	N. J. Central 1st M.	103
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96½
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	111½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	110	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	93½	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98½
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	96	Chi. & Al. income	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Peninsula R. R. bonds	76
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	77	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	81
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	84
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	88½	Joliet & Chi. 1st m.	102
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	86	McGregor West. 1st M.	60
Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.	80		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,122,221 55; including for Customs, $327,000; Gold Notes, $170,000. Payments, $5,887,218 88. Balance, $87,084,848 46.

The coal tonnage of the Reading Road was, for

	Tons.
Week ending Sept. 13	67,417
Same week, 1865	94,147
For season, to date	2,982,169
To date in 1865	2,163,365
Increase this year	818,804

Nine weeks of the season and fiscal year of the Company remain to be reported. The tonnage for this period last year was 752,440 tons, or an average of 83,604 tons per week. The tonnage for the remainder of the present season is not expected to be over 70,000 tons per week, which would still leave the gain for the whole year about seven hundred thousand tons. The dividends of the year 1866, we hear, have already been earned, and the policy of the Company will probably be to advance Coal freights after 1st October, and leave the tonnage of that month and November to be determined by the supply and condition of the trade.

Further favorable returns have been received of the Gold product, under the new processes, of the Mariposa estate. As much as $42 per ton has been realized, and at a working expense of not over $6 per ton.

Attention is directed to the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railway mortgage, advertised by Messrs. LUDLOW, PATTON & Co. The Trustees to the mortgage are Messrs. WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SAMUEL J. TILDEN and ANDREW H. GREEN, and the high character of these gentlemen, as well as the peculiar features in the prospectus of the Loan, should give it prominence.

Messrs. P. A. MORSE and S. W. LAPSLEY (formerly of Philadelphia) have established themselves as Stock Brokers, in Governments, Railways, &c., at No. 30 Broad-street, under the style of MORSE & LAPSLEY. Mr. JOSEPH L. NORVELL, for four years with Messrs. THOMPSON Brothers, and late with Messrs. JAY, COOKE & Co., has established himself as a Stock Broker, at No. 19 New-street.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10, 1866.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, transmitting the statement of Messrs. ——, asking relief from the 10 per cent. penalty incurred by them from neglect to pay their monthly taxes due the 20th ultimo, within the time allowed by law, I have to say that as the penalty was imposed in strict obedience to the requirements of the statute, this office has no authority to remit the penalty in question.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

HARRY CHASE, Esq., Collector Tenth District, Toledo, Ohio.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, July 28, 1866.

SIR: Your letter of the 25th, referring to the letter of this office of July 17, to Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, M. C., is received.

I reply that the word "compulsory," as used in the letter referred to, was not intended as implying the *willingness* of the tax-payers to pay the taxes assessed, but as implying his *obligation* to pay the same.

When the assessments are so made that the authorities have *power to enforce payment*, the same may be deducted from income as stated in the above letter. All assessments of income for 1865 should correspond with this ruling, and taxes paid contrary thereto will be refunded. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAN, Dep't Commissioner.

To W. A. BRADSHAW, Ass't Sixth Dis. Indiana, Indianapolis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1866.

SIR: Your letter of the 13th ultimo has been received. Under the laws of Michigan a chattel mortgage ceases to be valid against creditors of the mortgagor, subsequent purchasers and mortgagees in good faith, after the expiration of one year from the filing of the same or a copy thereof, unless within thirty days next preceding the expiration of the year, the mortgagee, his agent or attorney, shall make and annex to the instrument or copy on file, an affidavit, setting forth the interest which the mortgagee has, by virtue of the mortgage, in the property therein described.

You inquire respecting the stamp duty upon such an affidavit.

I reply that it is not a "renewal or continuation of an agreement or contract," in my opinion, within the meaning and intent of schedule B., and that a five cent stamp is all that is required.

Very respectfully, THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 11,446 bbls. Flour, 2,718 bbls. and 1,000 bags Corn Meal, 25,813 bushels Wheat, 363,666 bushels Corn, 109,654 bushels Oats, 100 bbls. Beef, 10 pkgs. Lard, and 60 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in demand and buoyant at $9@$9 25 ℔ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 281 bbls. including 153 bbls. Pots and 128 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request and firm. Other kinds quiet. Java at 25c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c.; Rio, 16½c.@19½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Had been in moderate demand at former prices. Middlings, 33½c.@35½c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,100 bales, against receipts of 138 bales. The week's receipts at this port have been 6,070 bales; sales and resales, 15,300 bales; export clearances since Tuesday, 2,158 bales; estimated stock at the close, 96,000 bales. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this date, say: "We have to report for the week an active market with slightly improved prices. The sales have been mostly on spinners' and shippers' account. Cotton is freely offered in our market, but good grades are not abundant, and command full quotations. The reports of the Cotton crop are still conflicting; the majority of the advices are quite unfavorable, but any estimates under 2,000,000 bales are not received with much credit by the large majority of operators in Cotton, and the present prices are based on the belief that the crop will reach at least this amount. When it can be established that the crop will not reach these figures, prices must again rule in favor of the holders of Cotton. We have, during the present week, made a thorough and careful canvass of all the public and private Cotton warehouses in New-York and Brooklyn, and have also visited every pier on which Cotton is being received, also the vessels discharging or loading with Cotton, and find the stock to be as follows: In warehouses, 89,204 bales; on piers and vessels discharging, 6,843 bales; on shipboard, not cleared, 4,387 bales. Total amount, 100,434 bales. Although this canvass shows our stock to be largely in excess of other published statements, we are confident that our canvass is correct, being made from actual count or taken from the books of the warehouse keepers."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far this week	6,070
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	12,106
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	450,909
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	868,575
Exports since Sept. 1	13,532
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	300,471
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods' Exchange report, today, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheeting—Atlantic A, 23c.; Atlantic D, 20½c.; Park, 18c. Bleached Shirtings—James, 30c.; Bay Mills, 34c.; Palermo, 29c. Prints—Garner & Co., 20c.; Spragues, 19c.; Waukegan, 18c.; Freeman, 16½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers's I X L 1¼-inch tapes, 48c.@75c. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress No. 25, $16; J. W. L. Standard Dress No. 150, $25. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garrote No. 1, No. 10 Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35. Magic Ruffles—No. 3, $7 75; No. 7, $11 50; No. 9, $14 50. Home Made—No. 3, $5 50; No. 7, $7 50; No. 9, $8 50. Rubber Cravats—No. 3, Figured, ½-inch, $5 25; ¾-inch, $5 75; 1-inch, $6 25. No. 4, Figured, ½-inch, $6; ¾-inch, $6 50; 1-inch, $7. Canton Flannels—Pemberton A, 46c.; Pemberton C, 33c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, though prices have again declined 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last, 7,600 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6@$8 65; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 80@$11 65, chiefly at $7@$9 85; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $9 25@$11 25 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00	@$8 65
Extra State	6 80	@11 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60	@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 25	@11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 30	@13 75
Extra Genesee	11 75	@13 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 70	@16 00

Southern Flour is quite heavy. Sales since our last 400 bbls., in lots, at $11 05@$12 55 for poor to good, and $12 60@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand, including Superfine, at $5 35@$6 40 ℔ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is dull and heavy at $4 10@$4 25 for Western, $4 50 for Jersey, $4 70 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand, though quoted nominally down 2c.@5c. ℔ bushel. Sales since our last 24,000 bushels, including White Western at $3@$3 05; Amber State at $2 68; poor Milwaukee Club at $2, and very inferior Chicago Spring at $1 42½@$1 56 ℔ bushel. Corn opened quite dull and heavy, but closed decidedly firmer on an improved demand, partly speculative. Sales since our last, 171,000 bushels at 82c., for unsound, 72½c.@83½c., chiefly at 83c., afloat, and 84½c.@85c. in store, for sound mixed Western, and 93c.@95c. for white Western, ℔ bush. Oats are in better demand, including Chicago at 42c.@47c.; Milwaukee at 46c.@50c.; ℔ bushel; sales 33,000 bushels. Nothing new in Malt. Rye is quiet, to-day, demand, including Western at 85c.@90c. ℔ bushel; sales 2,800 bushels. 1,800 bushels State Barley were sold at $1 15 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand at 85c.@$1 20 for old, and 70c.@$1 05 for new ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, 50c.@90c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request, including American new at 45c.@60c.; last year's crop at 15c.@55c.; also foreign at 50c.@65c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 8,650 Hides; sales 54,660 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 15,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 20@22¼ lbs., 21c., gold, usual selections; 4,400 dry Buenos Ayres, 23@27 lbs., 21½c.@22½c., gold, usual selection; 8,000 dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 23@25 lbs., 21½c.@22½c., gold, usual selections; 2,700 dry Bunos Ayres, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,200 dry Buenos Ayres, culls, 22 lbs., 17½c., gold; 1,250 dry Montevido, to arrive, 23 lbs., private terms; 8,500 dry Rio Grande, part to arrive 20½@21 lbs., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 4,400 dry California, 22 lbs., 18¾c., gold, usual selection; 2,260 dry Orinoco Culls, 22 lbs., 13½c., gold, usual selections; 600 dry Central American, 20 lbs., 22½c., currency, usual selection; 350 dry Acapulco, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,800 dry Matamoras, 23 lbs., private terms; 2,200 dry salted Matamoras, 33 lbs., private terms; 1,700 dry salted Sandwich Island, 31 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 177,500 (same time last year 200,000—year before, 740,700,) and 590 bales. The stock includes 84,600 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, hides and kips, 17,000 dry Rio Grande, hides and kips, 33,000 Orinoco, 16,600 dry California, 6,100 dry Central America, &c., 6,200 dry Tampico, Vera Cruz and Matamoras, 5,000 dry African, 5,500 dry New-Orleans and Western, 3,500 dry Texas and Southern, and 590 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER.—A moderate business has been transacted in Hemlock and Oak-tanned Sole at, in a few instances, rather easier prices. The week's receipts have been 43,000 sides. We quote: Sole Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, light, Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 51c.@56c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32½c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34½c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, [illegible]c.@[illegible]c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged all weights, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in fair request, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 40c.@56c. ℔ gallon. Sales, 530 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in very moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@71c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 80@$4 90; Resin at $3 87½@$9 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Are in rather more demand, including Crude Whale at $1 30@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 95; Lard Oil at $1 60@$1 95; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 78@$1 85 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in slack request at 27c.@27½c. for Crude, 44c.@46c. for Refined, in bond, and 58c.@60c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very moderate request at rather firmer prices. Sales since our last, 3,400 bbls., in lots, at $33 15@$33 25 for new Mess, closing at $33 20, cash, $31@$31 50, for one year old Mess, and $30 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,000 bbls. new Mess, including September deliveries, buyers' options, at $33 18¾@$33 25; October, seller and buyer, at $32 75@$33 25; November, seller, at $30 25, and buyer, last half of same month, at $31 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack demand, at 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 18½c.@20c. for Hams; sales 240 pkgs. Bacon is in limited request, at 15½c.@16c. for Cumberland cut and 16½c. for short rib, ℔ lb.; sales 160 boxes. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales since our last, 465 tcs. and bbls., at 17c.@20c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at $14@$19 for new Plain Mess and $19@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 315 bbls. Tierce Beef is entirely nominal. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter continues very quiet at 30c.@43c. for State, 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 17c.@32c. for Western. Cheese is inactive at 5c.@17½c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State Firkins, fresh, ℔ lb	42	@43
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	42	@42½
New-York State—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℔ lb	43	@45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℔ lb	38	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℔ lb	40	@42
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℔ lb	38	@40
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	34	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ℔ lb	34	@35
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℔ lb	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb	38	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℔ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common, ℔ lb	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	17½	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb	5	@9
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb	10	@15

SKINS—Deer are moderately inquired for at uniform rates; sales 6,000 lbs. Puerto Cabello, 2,000 lbs. Central American, and 1,000 California on private terms. We quote: Honduras, 55c.@60c.; San Juan, 50c.; Bolivar, 40c.@41c.; Sisal, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.@60c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c.@50c.; Para, 55c.@57½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Goat are in slack demand, and sales are hard to effect at the prices demanded by holders. The stock of Mexicans has been increased by the arrivals of 506 bales, of which 25 bales were previously sold at 60c. gold. Sales during the week are unimportant. We quote: Tampico, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@45c.; Payta, 42c.@44c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Cape, 50c.@55c.; Madras, 65c.@70c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in pretty fair request and steady. Sales since our last 970 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13¼c., and 360 boxes Havana, part at 11⅜c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request, at 13½c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 37,000 lbs. at 17c.@19½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 194,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c. for inferior to very choice, and 18,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 210 bbls., in bond, at 35c.@36c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—A good inquiry prevails for both domestic and foreign, especially the lower grades, at essentially unchanged prices, though the tendency is rather more in favor of holders. Sales since our last include 635,000 lbs. domestic fleece, at from 48c.@76c.; 226 bales domestic pulled, at from 37c.@62½c.; 250,000 lbs. Texas, at from 18c.@36c.; 490 bales Cape, at 30½c.@40c.; 375 bales Mestiza, at 27c.@35c.; 230 bales Cordova, at 27c., gold; 25,000 lbs. Rio Grande, part at 26c.@28c.; 120 bales East India, and sundry other lots of foreign on p. t. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, the week's "sales of domestic foot up some 475,000 lbs., at about the previous range of 48c.@65c. for fleece, and 35c.@67c. for pulled. The bulk of transactions has been in medium and fair Western, Michigan and Ohio fleece at from 55c.@62½c., including a lot of 100,000 lbs. good Ohio at the outside rate. Included, also, are moderate sized lots of low Western fleece at 48c.@50c.; medium and fine do., at 50c.@55c.; Michigan, at 55c.@60c.; Ohio, medium and fine, at 58c.@63c.; do., choice and extra, at 63c.@65c.; New-York and Vermont, at 55c.@60c.; New-Hampshire and Maine, at 57c.@62½c. In delane Wool, small sales of Michigan and Indiana, at 60c.@62c. In combing Wool, small lots of Western and Maine, at 70c.@75c. In pulled Wool, the sales have been fair, at 35c.@45c. for No. 1; 50c.@60c. for supers, and 62c.@67c. for extras—the outside rate for Eastern brands. In California Wool, sales 15,000 lbs., at 36c.@40c., and 5,000 lbs. inferior, at 20c. In Oregon, 1,500 lbs. combing, at 48c. In Texas, 112,000 lbs. at 26c.@31c., as to quality. In foreign, the sales have been unimportant, including small lots of Cape, at 25c.@28c., gold, and Mestiza, at equal to 30c.@33c., currency."

FREIGHTS—Have been ratherquiet to-day, with 528 vessels of all classes, in port. For Liverpool, there were taken 200 bales Cotton at 3-16d ℔ lb; 65,000 bushels Corn at 4⅛d.@4½d. ℔ bushel; 500 bbls. Resin on private terms; 300 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d. For other ports, nothing really new.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of smart, competent and well-recommended girls of all nations and professions, as good cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses and family seamstresses, linen and storeroom women, pantry, cleaning and kitchen girls, and smart girls for general housework; private families, hotels and first-class boarding-houses can be supplied, without delay, with the above-mentioned help; on hand respectable girls to travel as ladies' maids and nurses to Europe or South America. Apply at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 146 East 10th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, two doors from A. T. Stewart's; removed from No. 88 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A RESPECTAble, steady Protestant woman as nurse; understands her duties fully as infant nurse or would take charge of grown children; has the best of references from first-class families; is a good plain seamstress. Can be seen for three days at No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., in the office.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, both American and English style; is an excellent baker; would be found trustworthy in her situation; best of references given. Call for two days at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—SITUATIONS now open for a number of recommended nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, ladies' maids, cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, young girls, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE and seamstress, by a highly respectable and first-class English Protestant young woman; is an excellent seamstress; can cut and fit and make children's clothes, ladies' dresses, &c., and has most unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG Protestant woman, as seamstress; understands dressmaking, all kinds family sewing; has the best of City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework, by a neat, respectful and well-recommended girl; will be found capable and economical, and a first-rate washer and ironer and good cook. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., for a large number of recommended professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waitresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c., of all nations.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress, who is a good embroideress and chambermaid, a situation; she can take charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by bottle. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; an excellent hand in sickness; the best of City references. Can be seen at 144 East 21st-st., second floor front room.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELlent reference, a situation as plain cook, (washes and irons well,) or as general servant; will do the housework of a small family; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY WOman, in a private family, as a first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is willing to do the coarse washing if required. Call at No. 222 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROtestant meat and pastry cook, who understands soups, game, fish, poultry, &c., a situation in a private family; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid or to do fine washing and ironing; has good City references. Call at No. 96 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamberwork; can cut and fit children's dresses; has unquestionable City reference. Call at No. 236 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, EXperienced in making children's clothing, tucking, &c., one or two more families to work for; has got neat patterns for children; does not go out to work. Call or address Mrs. M. H., No. 838 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress, or parlor maid and seamstress; has the very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 490 6th-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF RESPECTABILity, a situation as housekeeper; is capable of taking full charge of a house, or would wait on an invalid lady. Address, two days, J. G., Station C.

A VERY GOOD LAUNDRESS DESIRES the washing of families, or of single gentlemen. Application may be made, by permission, at the house of an employer, No 63 East 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, washing and ironing at her own house; can do French fluting. Call at No. 205 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen any time.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REcommended Protestant laundress; eight years' City reference as first-class laundress; will go to the country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; has excellent reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 81 West 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing; can give good reference. Call or address Mrs. E. R., No. 216 West 28th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country; can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 86 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY a young woman who thoroughly understands her work, or as chambermaid; good City reference. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st.

COPYIST.—A LADY WHO WRITES A FAIR and rapid business hand wishes to obtain employment as a copyist. Address A. HOLCOMB, 13 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; has good City reference. Call at No. 96 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands it in all its branches; best of City reference given. Call at No. 243 East 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble protestant single young man as coachman and groom in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in care of horses and carriages; who has the very best City references from his last place; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 45 University-place and 11th-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, with one baby; the man as practical gardener and farmer; understands both perfectly, the care of grapery and greenhouse, the raising of stock, and is a first-rate hand over horses, and a good steady driver; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter, and a good laundress; the best of reference. Address E. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; is going to leave his present employer on the 23d of this month; would like to live in Brooklyn or New-York; the best of City reference; will go for low wages. Call on or address M. C., No. 119 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, for seven or eight days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has the best of City references from his last employer; is sober, honest and careful; understands the care of horses in all its branches; careful driver with ladies. Address FEENBY, Stilling's Saddlery, No. 1,166 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PERMANent situation on a gentleman's place; understands his business thoroughly as a coachman or gardener; also, the care of cows and horses, carriages and harness; moderate wages expected and good reference produced. Call on, or address EDWARD, 208 Broadway, Office 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable Protestant single young man as coachman and groom in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th-sts. for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE, the man as coachman, who is also a good gardener and understands the care and milking of cows; the wife as good cook and to assist with washing and ironing; not afraid of work; are but a short time in this country. Address M. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish unexceptionable reference; also, understands gardening and the care of a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging. Address M. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and gardener, well posted in both and having good reference; can milk and understands the care of a gentleman's place. Call on, or address HARRY, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly; can be found at present with his last employer; best of City references. Call on or address J. L., for two days, at stables No. 1,208 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as gardener, or make himself useful; has good reference; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family; has the best City reference as to capability; is sober, honest and industrious, and was eight years in his last place. Call at No. 28 East 19th-st., in the feed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SWISS GARdener or coachman, by a competent man, who understands gardening thoroughly and the management of horses. Apply or address SWISS GARDENER, No. 89 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; has the best of City reference; is willing and obliging, and has no objection to the country. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 36 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, to look after road horses; can be seen at Lowden's harness store, No. 79 Bleecker-st.; has good recommendations.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of 18 in some wholesale house; has had some business experience; resides with his parents; good City references. Address C. A. S., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable and capable colored young man—best City reference, two, three and four years—as waiter, coachman, valet or porter. Call at BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman; wife a first-class cook; no incumbrance; good reference. Address W. T., No. 948 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; has the best of City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN OF ABILITY AND PRACtical experience who thoroughly understands the DOMESTIC HOSIERY BUSINESS. Apply by letter, with references.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A MAN OF ABILITY AND PRACTICAL experience, who thoroughly understands the FOREIGN HOSIERY BUSINESS. Apply, by letter, with references.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS, MALE AND female, for an article of absolute necessity in every household, and just what an agent wants to make money on; for a business requiring but small capital, and one in which there is no competition and no risk, this is the best-paying article extant; clergymen, teachers, clerks, farmers, mechanics—everybody having a few hours to spare—should call at No. 47 Lombard-block, or send stamp for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT THE PROTestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st., three first-class cooks; also cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, nurses and seamstresses. None but Protestants, with City reference, need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR porter by a single steady, industrious young man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches, has the best of City reference. Address P. F., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT FOR A CORroding White Lead Factory. One now actively engaged in some prominent mill in this country will be liberally treated with on application to Box No. 4,126 New-York Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S GLASS-CLEANING POLISH, (patented,) for windows, mirrors, gold and silver-plated ware, tin, &c.; large profits to agents; circulars free; sample, 50 cents. C. M. BROWN, No. 34 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer to go eight miles in the country; an American or protestant girl preferred. Apply from 8 to 12 on Monday morning, at the Truss Office of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servant's Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, and houseworkers.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO GOOD TRIMmers and three good milliners; also, saleswoman. None but the best need apply at No. 951 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-BOY.—ONE WHO RESides with his parents. Must write a good hand and keep himself neat and respectably dressed. Call at H. J. CIPPERLY & CO., No. 279 Canal-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 20 YEARS old, good penman, to make himself generally useful in a store. Address, with references, stating salary expected, H., Box No. 2,921 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE, INTELLIgent young man as light porter. WM. HANNAM, No. 6 College-place.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store. Salary $100 first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY 14 TO 15 YEARS of age: one fresh from school preferred. Address, with reference, HARDWARE, Box 3,962 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SIGN PAINTER, in this City; steady employment at good wages. Address TURNER, Box 109 *Times* office, stating terms.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE address of WILLIAM G. McCREARY, late Captain in the Signal Corps, U. S. A.; also CHARLES HERZOG, late Lieutenant in the same. Any one knowing their whereabouts will confer a favor upon a wounded soldier by addressing ALVA G. BLOOD, Muskegon, Michigan.

ANY GENTLEMAN WHO HAS BEEN in Minnesota during the Winter on account of tubercles in the lungs, and has been benefited thereby, will please state where an interview may be had. Address E. STEINBACH, No. 60 Greene-st., New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor. Room No. 6. Ladies, 50c.; gents, $1.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR
FALL AND WINTER STOCK
OF
PLAIN,
PLAID,
AND STRIPED
NAINSOOK.
CAMBRIC, SWISS
AND
JACONET MUSLINS,
BRILLIANTES,
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS
OF ALL
THE MOST APPROVED MAKES,
4-4 FAMILY LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES (EN SUITE,)
IN
VERY ELEGANT
AND CHOICE DESIGNS,
EMBROIDERED
SHEETS AND PILLOW SLIPS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
BLANKETS, QUILTS,
PLAIN,
OPERA
AND FANCY
FLANNELS,
HOOP, BALMORAL SKIRTS
AND SKIRTINGS, ETC.,
AT
RETAIL.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-STREET.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS.

1866!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN
AN EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE SELECTION
OF
PLAIN, STRIPED,
PLAID CHENE,
AND BROCADE
SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
SATINS,
VELVETS, &c.
BLACK SILKS,
AN UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT IN
STYLE, QUALITY, MAKE AND VARIETY,
SUITABLE FOR
DRESSES,
MANTLES
AND CLOAKS,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR
RETAIL SALES.
FRENCH AND IRISH
PLAID, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED POPLINS,
OTTOMAN AND EMPRESS CLOTHS,
MERINOES, PLAIDS,
"CASHMERE ROBES DE CHAMBRE,"
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY
AND GLOVES,
LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERGARMENTS,
SHAWLS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CLOAKINGS,
&c., &c.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-STREET.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE LARGEST AND
MOST ELEGANT
ASSORTMENT OF
CORSETS AND SKIRTS
In the United States. New and first-class goods at
LOW PRICES.
GAYNOR,
Importer and manufacturer, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE NEW
FRENCH SKIRT,
DULY STAMPED,
Just received at
GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
The ONLY GENUINE in the City.

BLANKETS! COMFORTABLES!

WHITE, BROWN AND GRAY BLANKETS,
in all sizes and quality, from the lowest to the finest quality, by the case or pair.

LINEN AND COTTON

SHEETS AND PILLOW-CASES, or material by the yard; TABLE-DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, &c., WHITE AND COLORED QUILTS;
MATTRESSES in all sizes and kinds.

IRON FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, CRADLES, CRIBS, HAT-STANDS.

STORE AND PIANO-STOOLS.

WASHSTANDS, MARBLE-TOP SALOON TABLES, SETTEES, VASES, GARDEN CHAIRS, &c.
GOVERNMENT GOODS,
Such as Sheets, Pillow-Cases, Blankets, Spreads, &c.; also 20,000 U. S. HOSPITAL BEDSTEADS.
WM. GARDNER & CO., No. 244 Canal-st.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.

NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH STS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS, BLANKETS, &C.
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

FALL EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

JUST OPENED.
An elegant assortment
of embroidered Bands, Edgings and Insertions.
Cluny Laces, Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Point and Valenciennes Laces, Collars and Sets.
Black Guipure and Thread Laces, Veils, &c.
Also, at half cost:
500 embroidered Collars, $1 25, warranted worth $2 50.
450 embroidered sets, $1 50, warranted worth $3.
700 embroidered sets, $2, warranted worth $4.
800 embroidered sets, $2 50, warranted worth $5.
N. B. A fine stock of Ladies' Chemises, Drawers, Nightgowns, Robes de Chambre.
Infants and Children's Garments.
Slips, Dresses, Aprons, Shirts, &c., &c.
Dressmaking by experienced artists.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 477 Broadway, N. Y.

FAMILY MOURNING.

FAMILY MOURNING.
Full stock of DRESS GOODS.
Also HATS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, VAILS, COLLARS, CRAPES, &c.
N. B.—Suits of Mourning made to order in eight hours.
M. & A. MYERS,
No. 623 Broadway.

MOURNING BONNETS.

MOURNING BONNETS.
Largest and best selected stock in the City.
TRADE SUPPLIED.
M. & A. MYERS, No. 623 Broadway.

HAVING PURCHASED LARGELY FOR the last few days at auction and of importers, we shall offer the coming week extraordinary bargains in all the leading styles of dress goods, suitable for this season, such as
BLACK, FIGURED
AND COLORED
SILKS, in great variety.
SHAWLS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
POPLINS,
ALPACAS,
VALENCIAS,
VALOUR,
&c., &c.,
Together with many other styles, which we are prepared to offer much below cost of importation. An examination of our immense stock before purchasing elsewhere will satisfy the most incredulous.
M. ROBERTS, JR., & CO., No. 181 8th-av.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE

NO. 811 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH-STS. NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES IN LACE-GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS—All new and desirable; the present Paris Fashions; also novelties in fancy articles, suitable for first-class trade, selected by myself in Europe.
W. EMBERSON.

MOORE'S, NO. 761 BROADWAY, CORSETS, SKIRTS, LACES, and FANCY GOODS.
Just received, the latest French, English and American styles, the handsomest and cheapest in the City, at MOORE'S, Broadway, above 8th-st.

GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 8TH-AV., near 28th-st., will offer on Monday and during the week a large stock of shawls and cloaks, as also new Fall dress goods, such as poplins, velours, Victoria plaids, Empress cloths, reps, merinos, alpacas, &c., in new and beautiful shades; domestic and housekeeping goods at low prices; also English and American tapestry, 3-ply, and ingrain carpetings cheap, from auction.

DRY GOODS.

SMILLIE & CO.,
763 BROADWAY,
(Between 8th and 9th sts.,)
Beg leave to inform the ladies of New-York and vicinity that they have just received their
NEW FALL GOODS,
and will be prepared to offer them for sale on
MONDAY, 17TH INST.,
comprising
300 pieces PLAIN COLORED EMPRESS CLOTHS, all new shades for the season.
150 pieces WOOL EPANGLINES.
100 pieces SILK VELVOURS.
100 pieces SILK POPLINS, all new shades for the season.
TARTAN PLAID POPLINS, all wool.
TARTAN SILK POPLINS.
300 pieces STRIPE POPLINS, all wool—$1 per yard.
PLAIN AND CORDED ALPACAS, all shades,
and a great variety of other novelties too numerous to mention.
SILKS.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS.
STRIPE COLORED SILKS.
FIGURED SILKS.
OMBRE STRIPE MOIRES—entirely new,
CHECK MOIRES,
PLAIN COLORED MOIRES.
All the most popular makes of
BLACK SILKS,
from $1 25 to $7 50 per yard.
Also—RICH LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS, for Dresses and Mantillas.

We beg leave to call particular attention to our
MOURNING DEPARTMENT,
which will be found replete with all the
NOVELTIES
for the coming Season.

N. B.—Ladies will please take notice that all our large offering of
FALL GOODS
are of this Season's importation and manufacture.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK.

NEW IMPORTATION FOR DRESSES.
MONDAY, Sept. 17, opening of goods for Fall, the largest assortment in this City of FANCY POPLINS, PLAIDED FRENCH POPLINS, bright colors, and a variety of Paris designs.

POPULAR TRADE.

BRIGHT PLAIDED POPLIN, all wool, double width, at $1.

PLAIN COLORS ROYAL REPS double widths, at 75c.—worth $1 25.

FANCY POPLINS, double width, at 75c.—worth $1.

PLAIN COLORED VELOURS, silk and wool, at $1 25—worth $2.

Full assortment of BLACK MOURNING GOODS, COLORED ALPACA, REPS, OTTOMAN, VELOURS and POPLINS.

Also CLOTH for CLOAKING just received.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,

In every variety, for Fall and Winter wear.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

NEWEST DESIGNS.
Also low-priced laces and embroideries in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH LYONS AND PARIS SILKS.

Also, low-priced Silks in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,

STAIR CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
A full assortment at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

A CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS.

In order to accommodate our up-town trade, we have opened another store at No. 167 8th-av.
EXTRA BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK.
Auction Dress Goods, 18c., 20c. and 25c.
6-4 Poplin Plaids, 50c., well worth 75c.
Handsome Striped Poplinetts, 37½c. and 50c.
Fine Black Alpacas, 25c., 37½c., 50c. and 62½c.
This line of goods is nearly half price.
Merinos, Shawls, Table Linens, Sheetings, &c., just arrived from auction cheap.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN MUSLINS.
Fine Muslins, 15c., 16c. and 18c.
Extra quality, 22c., 25c. and 28c.
White Flannels, 25c. Best Delaines, 25c.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 22c.
We make the above prices simply for this week, in order to bring both our Bleecker-st. and 8th-av. stores still more prominently before the people.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.
And No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.

GREAT DECLINE IN WOOLEN GOODS.

DON'T BUY OLD STOCK IN WOOLENS, BUT NEW WOOLENS AT NEW PRICES.
The past warm weather has so affected woolen goods that we have been able to buy a big lot at panic prices.

GOOD FLANNELS, 25c.	Former Price, 40c.
BEST DELAINES, 25c.	Former Price, 31c.
ALL WOOL BLANKETS, $3.	Former Price, $5
ALL WOOL BLANKETS, $4.	Former Price, $6
HANDSOME CASSIMERES, $1.	Former Price, $1 50
HEAVY CASSIMERES, 75c.	Former Price, $1 25

SHAWLS, MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, &c., cheap
Buy your goods while these bargains last.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.,
and No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 17,
ELEGANT EMBROIDERED SILK ROBES.
ALSO,
NOVELTIES IN SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
CLOAKS, SACKS AND MANTILLAS.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer at retail, MONDAY, Sept. 17,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET,
AT $1 75 PER YARD,
just received by steamer *Scotland*.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

MILLINERY.

HIGGINS' GRAND OPENING OF
FALL MILLINERY
WILL TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.
The assortment will embrace all the latest novelties in Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets and Round Hats. The public are respectfully invited to call and inspect the same.
Milliners supplied with Rich Pattern Bonnets at the usual discount. HIGGINS, 845 BROADWAY
AND 126 SIXTH-AV.

R. THOMPSON & CO., NO. 447 BROADWAY, will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, their stock of French Bonnets, and their own manufacture, copied from the latest Paris styles. The trade is invited to call and examine.

OPENING DAY.—MADAME RALLINGS REspectfully notifies the public that on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1866, she will open at her establishment, No. 318 Canal-st., an extensive importation of Fall and Winter French Bonnets and Hats.

FURNITURE.

AT 20 PER CENT.
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.,
still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS SAVES EXpense of under mattress with top mattress; luxury of spring bed $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Manufactory No. 215 Centre-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THE BUISLAY FAMILY, Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes. PONGO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE; or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, C. Peters, Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair; Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, American Opera. THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA. Characters by Miss Fannie Stockton, Miss Minnie Geary, Miss Lizzie Allen, Mr. W. F. Hill, Mr. E. Duchesne, Mr. M. Montrose, Mr. E. Warden.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, McKee Rankin, Jno. Farley, Metkiff, Bland, Percy, &c.; Mesdames Gomersal, Wilkins, Wall, Bland, Misses Mandeville, Cole.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, GITANILLA, CHILDREN OF THE ZINCALI. THE FAIR MAID OF PERTH.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, DER FREISCHUTZ and BABY SATLER. Leading characters by Mr. Eddy and Henrietta Irving.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Characters by John Brougham and the entire Company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾: THE NEW DRAMATIC COMPANY. The Domestic Drama of MAY LOCKWOOD. GORDON CUMMINGS' COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

IRVING HALL,
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD. A MIRACLE.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

The New-York Times for the Campaign.

The New-York Weekly Times will be made up during the next six weeks with special reference to the Political Campaign which will close on the first Tuesday in November. It will contain a very large amount of Reading Matter devoted to the discussion of the Political Questions which are then to be decided.

The Times will support now, as it has done hitherto, the principles set forth in the Baltimore Union Platform of 1864—ratified by the people in the election of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, and reaffirmed by the Address and Declaration adopted at the National Union Convention which met at Philadelphia Aug. 14, 1866. It will urge a prompt restoration of the Union, by the admission to Congress of loyal members from loyal States—the extension in the Southern States to the freedmen, in common with all other classes of their inhabitants, of equal protection by law in every right of person and property—the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the maintenance of the national debt as sacred and inviolable—full justice to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic—the perpetual maintenance of the Union—the permanent exclusion of Slavery—the promotion of peace, union and harmony among all the States and all the sections of the Union, and the permanent honor safety and welfare of the Republic.

We shall publish from week to week, in addition to correspondence and editorial discussions, speeches, documents, &c., calculated to throw light upon the questions involved in the canvass; and we shall appeal steadily and confidently to the REASON and JUDGMENT of the PEOPLE, rather than to the passions or prejudices of classes and sections.

We will supply all orders that may be sent us, accompanied by the money, for the Weekly Times, for the next ten weeks—from Sept. 8 to Nov. 10, both inclusive—at the following rates:

2 copies for 10 weeks	$1
5 copies for 10 weeks	2
20 copies for 10 weeks	10
100 copies for 10 weeks	30

Payment invariably in advance. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
New-York Times, New-York.

The Philadelphia Convention.

Pamphlet copies of the Address and Declaration of Principles adopted by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, neatly printed on good paper, may be obtained in large or small quantities at this office. Price, $2 50 per hundred, or $20 per thousand copies. Address (payment in advance)

THE TIMES OFFICE.
New-York City.
New-York, Aug. 20, 1866.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Weekly Times, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.
Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Cable dates are to Saturday night. By steamer *Moravian* we have news to the 6th. Rumors are abroad that Austria is dealing unfairly by Venetia, and that the Prussian Government would interfere to see that all was right. Out of this some exhilarated correspondence goes on to predict a new war.

GENERAL NEWS.

There are still ten or a dozen of the injured by the late disaster on the Central Railroad in Rochester, but it is expected that nearly all will leave in the course of the present week. Mrs. Nevit, of California, and Mr. Dempster, of Fulton County, are suffering most. Their injuries are so severe that it will probably be several months before they will be fully restored to health. The officers of the Railroad Company came forward promptly and made provision for the injured, and did all that could be done for the dead. Mr. Spencer, of Utica, a gentleman connected with the Superintendent's office at Albany, was deputed to go to Rochester to look after the injured, and settle with such as required immediate relief. He has thus far settled in full with 27 of the injured—all who have gone to their homes abroad. It is expected that settlements will be made with all in the same manner, without leaving a single case for litigation.

A collision took place yesterday morning on the North River, between the Jersey City ferry-boat *D. S. Gregory* and the excursion steamer *George Washington*, at the foot of Desbrosses-street, as the ferry-boat was coming in. Philopena Haus, 32 years of age, and residing at No. 72 Hudson-street, Jersey City, had both her legs broken, and her daughter Lena, 4 years of age, both feet badly crushed. They were removed to the New-York Hospital. Mrs. Downey, residing in New-Jersey, had one leg broken. She was taken home by her friends.

The wife of Mr. Henry Witley, a resident of the town of Worth, Ill., was bitten by a mad dog about two weeks since. She was taken with the hydrophobia a short time afterwards, and died from the effects of the disease. The death of the wife distracted the husband. He became possessed with the idea that he was also attacked with the dreadful disease, and on the 7th inst., strangely enough, drowned himself in a stream near the town.

The Rochester *Union* states that the canal boat *Everett* was unloaded at the Whitney Elevators on Saturday. She had on 8,200 bushels of wheat, the largest cargo of wheat ever unloaded here. The mills in Rochester have commenced grinding, and appearances now indicate a lively business with millers this season.

Our Washington dispatches state that Hon. David A. Wells, the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, will meet the American Iron and Steel Association in Philadelphia to-day, and the Association of Wool Manufacturers at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in this City, to-morrow. His headquarters, for the present, will be at the Custom House.

A correspondent of the Selma *Messenger* describes the Ice Mountain, 18 miles from Romney, West Virginia, as a hill some 300 feet high, at the foot of which issues a stream of ice-cold water, while on the side, by turning up the loose rocks, ice may be found in the middle of Summer, the writer, as he states, having personally tested the fact.

The most venerable Dominica Sister, Head of the Order of the "Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis," for the United States, died at the Convent of the Sisterhood in Cincinnati, on Tuesday, 11th inst., of cholera. Notwithstanding her greatly impaired strength, she had prosecuted the arduous duties of her sacred office untiringly.

A shoddy factory at Northborough, Mass., was burnt on Friday night, the fire being caused by spontaneous combustion. Of two men who slept in the factory, one escaped, though with severe injuries, by jumping from the window; the other was consumed in the flames.

A repentant aggressor recently appeared before Justice Cutherbertson, of Chicago, stating that he had committed an assault and battery, and wished to receive the merited punishment. The Judge caused him to swear out a warrant, investigated the case, and fined him five dollars.

The Galveston *News* states that Judge Hancock, who was defeated as a candidate for United States Senator from Texas, will probably be elected to the House of Representatives. It says he would certainly make a useful member.

Gladwin, the forger and letter stealer, was sentenced at New-Haven on Friday, to seven years and six months imprisonment on one of the charges of letter stealing against him, and to seven years and a half on the other.

Hon. Francis Woodbury, Ex-Senator, died at Savannah, Ga., on the 13th inst., of hydrophobia, having been bitten some two months ago by a lady's lap-dog. Not supposing the animal mad, he had paid no attention to the bite.

Frederick A. Whittlesey, of Rochester, has accepted the appointment of Arbitrator of the Joint International Court at Sierra Leone, organized under our treaty of 1842 with Great Britain, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.

Over forty candidates have already been admitted to the freshmen class of Rochester University, and it is expected that the class this year will be much larger than any which preceded it.

We are indebted to Mr. W. E. Thomas, Purser of the steamship *Crusader*, for late papers from Kingston, Jamaica. Also to Purser Lester, of the steamer *Euterpe*, for Galveston papers.

The formal opening of the Kansas State University, located at Lawrence, occurred on the 14th inst. All the speakers favored the admission of colored students to the halls of the University.

The estimated cost of the intended works to supply water to the City of Lowell, Mass., is $747,941 46. The citizens are to vote on the 8th of October on the expediency of commencing the work.

An Italian has been arrested at New-Orleans for poisoning a family of four persons with a venomous ring, a scratch from which caused death.

There was a heavy frost in the Genesee Valley on Friday night, and ice formed on pools of water in parts of Niagara and Orleans Counties.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that there will be seventy-five millions of gold, exclusive of certificates, in the Treasury by the 1st of October.

The Secretary of the Cleveland Water Works reports the expenditure for August at $8,502 68 over the receipts for the same time.

Very fine apples have been grown this season in the neighborhood of St. Paul, Minn., a feat hitherto considered impossible in that latitude.

Brevet Major B. F. Fryer has been appointed Assistant Medical Director on the staff of Gen. Hooker, Department of the Lakes.

Surgeon Norris pronounced Secretary Seward much better yesterday afternoon.

Hon. Sidney Clarke, renominated for Congress, lies quite ill at Lawrence, Kansas.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Breen counterfeiting case was up before the United States Commissioner again on Saturday. Mr. Orlando Stewart, counsel for defendant, moved to strike out the alleged confession of defendant and the dismissal of the case. The Commissioner reserved his decision until to-day.

Gold fell to 144¼ on Saturday. Exchange on London steady, at 107 for 60 days, and 107⅞@108 short sight. Money easy; the funds of the United States ⅛@¼ per cent. higher, and the railways firm.

Produce and Merchandise were less active on Saturday, and prices were unsettled. The freight market was quiet, with 528 vessels of all classes in port.

The Union Meeting To-Night.

The meeting in Union-square to-night promises to be very large and enthusiastic. Its object is to ratify the action of the Philadelphia Union Convention—to reaffirm the principles set forth in its Address and Declaration, and to aid in carrying out the specific policy which it urged upon the country—namely, the election to Congress of men who will vote for a speedy restoration of the Union by admitting to their seats in Congress loyal representatives from States holding a loyal attitude toward the Government of the United States. It has no connection, as we understand it, with any party action or with the election for State officers. We cannot doubt that the City of New-York will pronounce, in most emphatic and unmistakable terms, its approval of the principles and policy of the Philadelphia Convention. There will be a number of distinguished speakers present, but the meeting, being out of doors, is intended rather as a demonstration of popular support than for purposes of discussion.

Gen. Grant's Position.—We copy from the Chicago *Republican* an interesting statement concerning the political position and sentiments of Gen. Grant. It is given by the correspondent of the *Republican* in explanation of Gen. Grant's refusal, in the theatre at Cincinnati, to respond to a call from a body of soldiers, in advance of the President's arrival—and has in part the sanction of the General himself. He desires and intends to hold himself entirely aloof from party action, and not to be identified in any way either with those who support the President's policy, or with those who oppose it. He has no hesitation, however, in saying that he disapproves entirely of the election to responsible offices of Northern men who gave sympathy and aid to the rebellion. While he could welcome Southern men who fought against us, but who were now honest and sincere in returning to the Union, no Northern man who had been disloyal could have his support or friendship. His views on this point are in accord with the general sentiment of the country.

The Albany Convention—Character and Objects of Its Action.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* has the following paragraph:

"There is one point in regard to the conduct of the present political canvass—and it is a point upon which its entire success depends—to which we desire to call the special attention of those of our friends who are of Democratic antecedents. We refer to the necessity of carrying out in good faith the understanding which was entered into at the Philadelphia Convention, *that all old party antecedents and future action should be merged in the National Union organization. It was not contemplated then, or since, to strengthen the Democratic Party by that movement, and any effort in that direction now cannot fail to be mischievous.* We would therefore give to our neighbor of the *Courier* a gentle hint that it should not again offend in this respect, as it did this morning, by calling the Albany Convention a 'Democratic State Convention.'"

This is good advice. It has only two defects—it comes rather late, and it ought to have been addressed to the Albany Convention before its meeting, rather than to one of its subsequent organs. Possibly it might have prevented the mistake which that Convention made, though we are inclined to think this somewhat doubtful.

It seemed to be established by the action of the Philadelphia Union Convention that the great issue to be presented for popular decision this Fall, should be the restoration of the Union by the admission into Congress of loyal representatives from loyal States; and those who took part in that Convention assented to the presentation of that issue in such a form, and so distinct from all others, as to leave untouched and unimpaired the *party* relations of individual citizens who might concur and coöperate upon this one point. The call for the Albany Convention, though open to objection in point of form, did not distinctly violate this understanding; and accordingly liberal Republicans, who sought the early restoration of the Union, responded to it, and elected delegates to the Convention.

When the Convention assembled, we believe that *two-thirds* of the delegates were in favor of the nomination of Gen. Dix,—not merely because of the confidence in his superior popular strength, but because he was believed to be, in sentiment, political position and personal relations, the best possible representative of the spirit, principles and objects of the Philadelphia Convention, of which he had been the presiding officer, and to which he had given the key-note in his opening address. All his political life a Democrat, he had held himself during the war aloof from party contests, and had devoted himself to the support of the Government in its struggle with the rebellion. On this account, also, it was felt to be preëminently fitting that he should be put forward as the representative in this State of a national movement which was intended, not to break up the Republican Party, nor to strengthen and restore the Democratic party to power—but to complete the restoration of the Union as the necessary condition of all wholesome and safe political and party action.

In this opinion we believe every Republican delegate, and very many Democratic delegates, from the country, fully concurred; and if the vote had been taken on Tuesday, when the Convention was perfectly prepared to act, Gen. Dix would, beyond all question, have been nominated. Gov. Church prevented this result—by adjourning the Convention against the distinct and emphatic vote of a majority of its members, and thus secured the delay which proved sufficient to thwart its will.

The next day Judge Pierrepont, generally recognized as a friend of Gen. Dix, formally, and as if with his assent, withdrew his name. Judge Pierrepont had ostentatiously refused to participate in the Philadelphia Convention, and in his speech at Albany for the first time virtually assigned the reason for so doing. He said that "*three months ago several of us assembled together in the City of New-York*" and decided that Mayor Hoffman should be nominated for Governor. The reasons assigned for this decision were, that "no man in this Convention was born when the last *Democratic* Governor was elected from New-York or Brooklyn," and that the nomination would probably be conceded to "those great cities, which had done such service to the *Democratic Party*." Judge Pierrepont did not claim this as a *right*, because, he said, "no local city has any rights against the great ideas of the *great Democratic Party*." "Our business," he added, "is to sacrifice anything and everything to *its* interests, and that everybody was ready to do." "We" cast about, therefore, Judge Pierrepont proceeded to say, to discover who could command the largest vote in these cities, and as Mayor Hoffman would get the whole vote of the Democratic Party, together with the votes of the Irish and of the German Republicans, "we" concluded that his name was the best that could be presented. Judge Pierrepont further assured the Convention that Mr. Hoffman was a man "in whose hands *the safety of the Democratic Party* would be sure," and he was confident that the members would be willing to set aside the names even of those personal friends with whom they had been more intimate than with Mr. Hoffman, "for the great interest, for the benefit of the great cause, and *for the success of the great Democratic Party*." Judge Pierrepont thereupon proceeded, without the slightest warrant, so far as appears, to withdraw the name of Gen. Dix, and Mr. Hoffman was forthwith nominated by acclamation.

It seems clear from this statement that Mr. Hoffman was nominated, not as the result of any tacit or other understanding at the Philadelphia Convention, but as the result of a meeting of "*several of us*" held in New-York two months before the Philadelphia Convention assembled; and not as the exponent of its principles, nor for the purpose of carrying into effect its purposes and objects, but as the representative of the Democratic Party and for the purpose of promoting its welfare and securing its success. It is scarcely necessary to say that this formed no part of the purposes or expectations with which liberal Union members of the Republican Party had taken part in this Convention. Nor did they expect to be called on to set aside, against the will of a majority of the Convention, so eminent and patriotic a public servant as Gen. Dix, because of the active part he had taken in sustaining the Government during the war, and of the vigor and energy with which he had coöperated in its measures for suppressing the rebellion.

Nor is this the full extent of the load which the Convention imposed upon those Republicans who are expected to coöperate in the election of the ticket which it put in nomination. Instead of restricting its action to the specific issue presented at Philadelphia, the Convention proceeded to denounce, in very clear and unmistakeable terms, the several Commissions by which the State Legislature has provided for the City of New-York all the government which affords its people safety in their persons, security in their property, or anything like a decent degree of honesty and efficiency in the administration of its affairs. The Police Commission, the Board of Charities, the Emigration Commission, the Central Park Commission and the Health Board all alike fall under the sweeping hostility declared against them by the Albany Convention. As all of these were the work of the Republican Party, and are deemed essential by that party to the maintenance of anything like good government in the City of New-York, it is certainly asking a good deal at the hands of its members, to join or acquiesce in these denunciations.

The Convention conceded to the Republicans the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor;—all its other candidates are, in the strictest party sense, Democrats. Of the State Central Committee appointed, more than *two-thirds* are active members of the Democratic Party. And in the whole action of the Convention, in its ticket, its platform, its speeches and its general tone, it is difficult to detect any further regard for the principles declared and the action taken at Philadelphia, than is shown in the purpose to use them for strengthening the Democratic Party and restoring it to power. There are thousands and tens of thousands of Republicans in this State who long for the restoration of the Union, and who demand that it shall be effected by a loyal adherence to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and by the admission to their seats in Congress of loyal men from loyal States, who can take the oath prescribed by law. But they will be quite likely to prefer taking their chances of securing this result from the action of the Republican Party, modified as it may be by reflection and moderate counsels, rather than seek it in the way marked out for them by the Albany Democratic Convention.

The Soldiers and Sailors in Council.

The gathering at Cleveland to-day possesses a significance in no way inferior to that of the great Union assembly which met five weeks ago at Philadelphia. The Philadelphia demonstration laid the foundation of a great political movement, appealing to the heart and judgment of all sections. The demonstration at Cleveland will be a response on the part of those whose services best entitle them to consideration as champions of the Union cause. The statesmen have said that on the ground alike of principle and of expediency the early restoration of the full measure of constitutional privilege to the South is desirable. The soldiers and sailors, to whose skill, endurance, and valor we owe the victorious issue of the war, now meet to declare that this policy is their policy, and that their strength shall be arrayed against the combinations and efforts of the Radical disunionists. The moral effect of such a declaration from such a quarter cannot but be considerable. The usual cries of the Radicals will be unavailable as against this Convention. Stay-at-home heroes like Phillips and Stevens, discreet and do-little soldiers like Banks and Butler, and the non-fighting mass who make up the rank and file of the Radicals, will not venture to denounce as "copperhead" and "rebel" the assemblage of Union soldiers and sailors who come together to indorse the policy of reconciliation and Union. The slander and abuse which are the favorite weapons of attack when civilians are to be assailed, will be harmless in a controversy with men to whom the country is indebted for its triumphs and its peace.

At this moment, too, the Convention will be peculiarly important. We do not look to it for voluminous orations or for the construction of partisan machinery. The simple meeting of those who really fought for the Union, and their explicit avowal in favor of the policy of restoration, as distinguished from the Radical policy of disunion, will be worth more than days spent in debate. Apart from this aspect of the matter, however, we believe that a very wholesome influence will be exerted. The missionaries of hate and incendiarism, who have gone forth under the lead of Brownlow and Hamilton, proclaim that there is to be another war. Butler has taken charge of the Massachusetts militia, in view of a contingency which he has asserted to be neither improbable nor remote. Brownlow, whose fiendish malignity seems to grow in intensity as he totters nearer to the grave, declares unequivocally that war shall be renewed—a war of destruction, devastation and robbery. And a score of similar oracles utter the same ominous threat. Nor is threatening all. Brownlow has publicly intimated that one purpose of his mission to the North is to borrow or otherwise obtain ten thousand rifles, to be distributed among his minions in Tennessee. In Missouri, the Radical Governor, Fletcher, has advanced much further. Under his auspices, illegal military organizations have been effected in various parts of that most unhappy State; they have been armed at the State expense for partisan purposes; and in many counties a reign of ruffianism and outrage has been inaugurated, which Radical officials have made no attempt to check. In fact, a widely ramified conspiracy appears to have been set on foot, and though recent exposures have led to interference by Gen. Hancock, and the issue of an order disbanding these armed and unlawful forces, the intent of Gov. Fletcher, and its agreement with the Radical policy as expounded by Brownlow and others, remain to suggest the presence of dangers which many among us have not yet begun to realize.

There are other circumstances which in the same connection challenge notice. The promotion of secret societies of a partisan character is always to be deprecated. Dark-lantern meetings and clubs, however disguised, are uniformly indicative of mischief. In seasons of strong excitement like the present they are as uniformly dangerous. Now, there are reasons for apprehending trouble from this source during the progress of the struggle for the restoration of the Union. It is no longer a matter of conjecture that in several of the States, especially in the Western and Middle States, secret organizations have been started, with the view of consolidating, arming and drilling adherents of the Radical Party. The preparations foreshadowed in Mr. Paine's resolution in Congress, by Butler's appointment in Massachusetts, by Fletcher's proceedings in Missouri, and by Brownlow's plans in Tennessee, are being extensively though secretly pushed forward. Efforts are particularly directed to the enrollment in these secret bodies of returned soldiers; the understood object of the whole affair being to provide for the contingency of armed conflict between Congress and the Executive.

It is in relation to these circumstances, and in view of these possibilities, that the muster in council at Cleveland of the gallant representatives of the Army and Navy is invested with peculiar significance. The persistent endeavors of the Radicals to obtain the sanction of Grant's name, prove their anxiety to secure military succor. They know that though Butler figures heroically on a platform, he has never figured conspicuously in battle. They are conscious that their soldier-politicians, who are most valorous in talk, do not command confidence among the soldiers throughout the country. They may be sweet names to swear by, but they would be sorry names to fight under. Hence this gathering of real soldiers and sailors who are sailors, at Cleveland, promises to be a potent agency in the work of pacification. It will dispel some dangerous delusions and teach some useful lessons. It will show that they who did the fighting for the Union do not intend that their triumph shall be frustrated by partisans, who would sacrifice the Union and discard the Constitution to perpetuate their power. It will remind the organizers of secret societies and the more open promoters of revolution that, after all, their plans may be neither easy nor safe. They who talk loudly of the terrible things they intend to accomplish when they take up arms to enforce the radical policy, may incline to sober meditation when they see on which side the tried and trusted soldiers and sailors of the North are arrayed. The Cleveland Convention, we anticipate, will leave no room for doubt upon this point.

The Coming Congress.

From the Tribune.

The New-York Times having stated that there is likely to be *two* rival Houses of Representatives for the Fortieth Congress—one of them composed in part of members elect from the States lately in insurrection; the other wholly of members chosen from the loyal States—and that the President is quite likely to recognize and establish official relations with the former, we thereupon asked, "In case the Editor of the Times shall be chosen a Representative in the Fortieth (next) Congress, and such collision should occur, *in which House will he take his seat?*" There is no response as yet. Why none? This is surely a pertinent question, and the subject matter is of the gravest practical moment. Will the Times answer our question.

The "subject matter" of the *Tribune's* question would become of some practical moment, perhaps, if the editor of the Times were a candidate for the XLth Congress; and the *Tribune* would certainly have a much better right to catechise him on that point if that journal proposed, in case of his giving a satisfactory response, to support him for that position. Neither of these contingencies has yet occurred, and we might, therefore, very justly dismiss the *Tribune's* inquiry as impertinent.

But we have no wish to stand on etiquette. We presume Mr. Raymond, in the case which the *Tribune* supposes, would take his seat in that Congress which should assemble in accordance with existing law. He has thus far acted in conformity to law, and has advised everybody else to do the same; and we see nothing in the condition or prospect of public affairs likely to induce or incline him to do otherwise.

We desire, as we have already stated, to see the danger and the possibility of such a conflict of authority as the one supposed, entirely averted. We wish the present Congress would at once admit, or declare its purpose to admit, loyal members from loyal States who can take the oath prescribed by law. We believe it to be the duty of Congress, if it proposes to be governed by the requirements of the Constitution, to take this course, which we regard, moreover, as better calculated than any other to restore peace and harmony to the Union, and to avert all the perils which menace the country. Why does the *Tribune* oppose it?

The Question at Issue—The Demonstration To-Night.

The Radical agitators try to distract the public mind as to the real matter at stake, and divert attention from their own untenable position, by making a noise and confusion concerning such passing incidents as they can use for inflaming the popular passions. Were the simple question kept before the American people of restoring the Union of States according to the Constitution—of reëstablishing in complete order the system of Government bequeathed to us by its founders; and were this question discussed by appeals to the reason, to justice, and to constitutional principles, we have not a shadow of doubt that it would be settled speedily and decisively; nor have we a moment's doubt that nine-tenths of the people would pronounce in unmistakable tones for the immediate restoration of that "more perfect Union" which our national charter established three-quarters of a century ago. But the agitators harp upon everything else but this great matter, and try so to obfuscate the popular judgment as to make it impossible to obtain a decision upon the vital point at issue. They get up perpetual excitements about questions personal to the President, about questions personal to his leading supporters, about irrelevant questions of local administration in the South, about the political and social relations of the negroes, about Executive usurpations, about party supremacy, and so forth. They misrepresent and falsify the purposes of the Constitutional Unionists by saying that we would give "rebels" the power to rule the country; that we would permit the blacks to be trampled upon or reënslaved by the rebels, and that we would barter away the glorious results acquired by Northern arms in the war. They appeal to the sectional prejudices which still unfortunately exist; they stir up warlike passions which have not yet had time to die away entirely, and they play upon all those unreasoning feelings of human nature which, of all things human, can be most easily touched and most deeply affected. By means such as these, vigorously and constantly applied, the agitators have managed to delude large numbers of thoughtless people as to the real question at issue, and to confuse and excite the public mind so as to make an intelligent and worthy judgment the most difficult of all things.

But so long as the fundamental point at issue is unsettled, the people must be constantly brought back to it by those who comprehend it and appreciate its value. Why should the *Union* not be restored in all its integrity and glory? Why should the *States* that have complied with the terms of the Constitution not be admitted to its privileges? Why should the *people* of the South, who have given in their allegiance as citizens, not be permitted to participate in the rights of citizens? These are the points, or rather this is the point; for, in fact, all the questions are the same in essence and in the end.

We hope this vital issue will be kept exclusively in view at the great meeting to-night in Union-square. There are undoubtedly great temptations to go off on other questions—to take up collateral and personal matters, and thereby lose hold of the only thing really worth grasping. There is room on this question for displaying all the knowledge and reason and feeling and eloquence of all the speakers, and there is ground here from which the people can be enlightened and moved and guided. It was the only question considered or acted upon by the Philadelphia Convention, and that eminent body deserves as much credit for ignoring those things which are irrelevant as for applying itself earnestly to that which is fundamental. By our following its lead in this respect, and by the adoption of a similar course on the part of the Constitutional Unionists throughout the country, it will not take a long time so to impress the Northern people that they will bring their whole power to bear for the accomplishment of an object so long deferred, yet so dear to all our hearts and hopes—the perfect restoration of our glorious Union. For this it is for which we struggle, and this is the triumph which we must soon achieve.

The Tribune and Mr. Beecher.—We charged the *Tribune* with indecent abuse of Mr. Beecher, and to this the *Tribune* replies:

"If Mr. Beecher has received 'abuse' in the *Tribune*, we venture to say that he is not aware of it. We have controverted his new positions very earnestly, but always respectfully. The nearest we have come to 'abuse' of him is in printing an extract from one of his old sermons."

The earnest and *respectful* way in which Mr. Greeley has controverted Mr. Beecher's position is illustrated in the following from the *Tribune* of the 3d inst. It appears over the editor's own signature:

"The Generals (of the Cleveland Convention) do not recognize even the overthrow of Slavery. On Mr. Beecher is thus imposed a task harder than there was any need of. They might and should have offered him some excuse, some palliation, for *his betrayal of the rights of the humble, persecuted, suffering millions, who have long believed in and trusted him as their advocate and champion.* It was ungenerous, because unnecessary, on their part, to render *his apostacy so bare, so black, so hateful, so hideous.* In pity, if not in decency, they should have put something into their letter implying or insinuating an assurance that he might serve his new masters without *betraying God's poor and shaming* the honorable record of his past years. But military life is apt to blunt the finer sensibilities. Mr. Beecher, thus wantonly exposed, does his very best. If it were not for facts of glaring notoriety, he would have achieved a success.

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Mr. Beecher has achieved a sudden and wide popularity. In the conception of every blackleg, duelist, negro-killer, and rowdy, from the St. John to the Rio Grande, he has all at once ceased to be a fanatic, a bigot, a disunionist, and become an enlightened patriot and statesman. His praises are freely mingled with the blasphemies of the Hook and the ribaldry of the *Sunday Mercury.* There is not in all the land one who considers 'niggers very well in their place,' but that place under the feet of the whites, who does not thank him for his letter. The Thugs of New-Orleans are by this time enjoying it, and Gen. Forrest would gladly preside at a meeting called expressly to ratify it."

Such is the respectful style in which the *Tribune* controverts the arguments, generally, of those who may happen to differ from it in political matters. In Mr. Beecher's case its language is perhaps a little more indecent than usual, but the style is the same on nearly every occasion where the editor fails in argument.

Turkey and the United States.—We had a report lately, that the Sultan of Turkey was about to send a regular representative of his Government to this country. This was quite unexpected, but the reason is probably this: Some time ago, the date we cannot exactly give, one of the servants of the United States Consul, upon the Island of Cyprus, was forcibly taken, as a deserting recruit. Our Consul, Mr. Palma de Cesnola, immediately demanded the release of the man, and threatened that if he was not surrendered at once, the American fleet would bombard the harbors of the Island. These things we learn from European newspapers, but we are at a loss to know how a consul could threaten the bombardment of a city, when, in case of any difficulty, it is his duty to refer the matter to the Minister, who is his superior. The report of a cession of an island may have had its origin in this difficulty, and hence we consider it of very small account. But that Turkey should send a special embassy to have the matter settled, looks quite likely.

The Hack-Drivers Nuisance.—Either the Police Department is unable, or it does not try, to abate one of the worst nuisances of the City—we mean the rough and insolent importunity of hack-drivers at stations upon the arrival of railroad trains. At the Hudson River Road Station in Thirtieth-street it is especially annoying. Ladies arriving without attendants find it impossible to make their way at all without calling the Police, and the interference of the latter is simply sufficient to save appearances. This evil ought to be effectually remedied.

The British Embassy at Paris.

The remarks appended to the subjoined communication, which appeared in yesterday's Times, were accidentally omitted:

No. 106 South-street,
New-York, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You state in one of your leading articles that "the cable is made use of this morning to say that Earl Stanley, doubtless meaning the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, is named as the probable successor of Lord Cowley."

Excuse me; but the telegraph is right and you are wrong. *Earl* Stanley is a peer of the realm, and as such is a member of the House of Peers. *Lord* Stanley, so called by courtesy, is the eldest son of the Earl of Derby, is a Commoner, and represents the borough of King's Lynne in the House of Commons.

No man could have been named more appropriate to succeed Lord Cowley than the noble Earl whom you have mistaken for the eminent statesman who now so well fills the chair at the Foreign Office.

Yours, truly, EDWARD KEY.

There is no "Earl Stanley" in the House of Lords, or anywhere else in Great Britain. "Baron Stanley of Alderby," a life-long and devoted *Liberal* Whig, who has held office under Grey, Melbourne, Russell, Aberdeen, and Palmerston, and who sits in the House of Lords, may have been the person intended to be designated in the Cable dispatch, as Lord Cowley's successor. But even that is about as probable as Mr. Gladstone's nomination to the same office. The other Lord Stanley, who sits in the Commons, is known to the world not as member for King's Lynne, but as one of the foremost English statesmen of the time, formerly Secretary of State for India, and now Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It is possible, but not probable, that his name was that which the telegraph reporter turned into "Earl Stanley"—a name unknown in the British peerage, and equally unknown as a "courtesy" title.

The Ottawa Indian University.—The Ottawa Indian University, as has been announced in our news columns, is an institution established in Kansas, upon a magnificent tract of land ceded for the purpose by the Ottawa tribe, in the centre of their reservation, twenty-five miles from Lawrence. The plan is to educate in a manual-labor school the children of the Ottawas themselves, and as funds can be secured to take orphan and other children of promise from the various tribes, and fit them to be in turn teachers among their own people. Schools have been in successful operation for two years past, and the Trustees now desire to open one of a higher grade for advanced pupils. The enterprise has the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the Secretary of the Interior, of Senators Doolittle, Pomeroy, Harris and others.

Rev. C. C. Hutchinson, who has been for several years the Government Agent for the Ottawas, is now in the city with some of the chiefs of the tribe, and we commend them and their cause to the sympathies of all disposed to assist a much abused and misunderstood race.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Fall season dramatic has begun with a rush. All the theatres are, or will be this week, open and drawing great crowds of hungry-eyed people, citizens and strangers, before whose wondering optics the managers display the treasures of the theatrical world, while from the *pollorian* pocket they educe huge piles of rustling greenbacks.

Niblo's Garden.—The "Black Crook," which was first produced at Niblo's Garden on Wednesday last, will be given to-night and every night for months to come, and on Saturdays at matinee. No one need go to see the play—it's a very odd mixture of "Der Freischutz," "Undine," the "Naiad Queen," and several little Teutonic nursery tales; at least, it was before the stern knife of public somnolence cut its very bowels away, leaving an inanimate skeleton of of legendic absurdity. But everybody should, and apparently everybody does, go to see the magnificent spectacle and the delightful ballet which are incidental and ornamental to the "Black Crook." Such dancing has never been seen here; such unembarrassed disporting of human organism has never been indulged in before. The "Demon Dance" alone would fill the house for six consecutive months, and every audience would repeat itself often. The success of the spectacle is assured; the wondrous combinations effected by every appliance of art and wealth known to the stage, constitute an attraction hitherto unequaled in its line.

Wallack's Theatre.—A numerous *clientelle* will hail with joy the announcement of the reopening of Wallack's Theatre on Tuesday night. The play advertised is "The Fast Family," an adaptation by Mr. Webster from the French. Among the improvements made during the recess we may mention the laying of a new stage, a thorough renovation and redecoration of the auditorium, and an increase of the number of stalls in the orchestra. The lower portion of the house has been newly carpeted, and a set of new scenery has been painted. The only addition that will be made to the company—if we except Mr. James W. Wallack, who will appear during the season—will be Mr. C. H. Rockwell, formerly of the Olympic Theatre, and Mr. J. H. Selwyn, who is to be the stage manager next season, nearly all the old members having been reëngaged.

Olympic Theatre.—Mr. Jefferson enters upon his third week of "Rip Van Winkle" to-night. His audiences continue as they began, large and enthusiastic. "Rip" is played every night, and the "Ice Witch" is given on Wednesday at the matinée.

Barnum's Museum.—The domestic drama of "May Lockwood" will be given to-day, afternoon and evening, at the Museum.

Winter Garden.—Mr. Brougham closed his second season at Winter Garden on Saturday night, when he played with extreme unction in "David Copperfield" and "Pocahontas" to a crowded house, for the benefit of Mr. Hanley. To-night the celebrated—and justly celebrated—Buislay family make their first appearance at this theatre. The dangerous Niagara Leap, the wonderful performance of the Spiral Mountain, and sundry break-neck feats on horizontal bars and tight ropes provide a most entertaining programme, in addition to which Mons. Agoust, the most comical and capable juggler in the country, will do all sorts of difficult and surprising things.

New-York Theatre.—After the jolly farce of a "Regular Fix," Planche's burlesque of "Beauty and the Beast" will be given at this house to-night. Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, McKee Rankin, and Mesdames Gomersal, Wall, and the full company are in the cast. The theatre has become an established institution, and is deserving of most liberal encouragement.

Hartz, the Illusionist.—This very clever performer will make his first public appearance in this country to-night. He is a remarkably expert and successful juggler, and will make a profound sensation.

New Bowery Theatre.—The grand spectacular drama, "Der Freischutz," will be played at the New Bowery to-night; also, "The Progress of a Scamp."

Old Bowery Theatre.—Miss Fanny Herring, one of our most gifted and versatile actresses, will appear to-night in the "Children of the Zincali" and the "Fair Maid of Perth."

The Concert Season.—All the established musical societies and the regular "concert series" will be given this year at Steinway's new hall. The Philharmonic Society will give its entire series there, and will produce all the sterling novelties that the European *repertoire* affords; also, Theodore Thomas' Symphony Soirées, now in their third season. The hall is fast approaching completion, and bids fair to be an ornament to the City: its great need is self-evident. It will be opened by Mr. Bateman's Troupe. This company will form a strong and brilliant attraction. Headed by Mme. Parepa, the list is strong throughout, the other members being Signor Brignoli, Signor Ferranti, basso; Signor Fortuna, baritone; Mr. J. L. Hatton, pianist and composer, one of the leading men of the day; Carl Rosa, violinist, and Mr. T. B. Mills, solo pianist. The first series of concerts given by Mr. Bateman will number about twenty in New-York and Brooklyn. In addition to the Parepa Concerts, Bateman proposes to give two or three popular concerts each week here and in Brooklyn. A series of sacred concerts is to be inaugurated by Messrs. Bateman and Harrison, while Mr. Harrison will continue his Sunday evening sacred concerts at Irving Hall, which have proved successful beyond the expectations of the projector. Mr. Theodore Thomas will give a concert once a week at Steinway's Hall, the series to be called Thursday Evening Popular Concerts, when his famous band will perform, in addition to well-known and talented artists. The Quartette Soirées, sustained by Messrs. Mason, Thomas, Mosenthal, Matzka and Bergner, which have struggled through many years to success at last, will commence early in the season. A large number of piano-forte recitals are spoken of, to be given by resident artists and professors from other cities. Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, whose Beethoven recitals were so successful in Philadelphia last season, has been invited to repeat the series in New-York. So highly were his efforts appreciated in Philadelphia that the subscribers presented him with a magnificent edition of the entire works of Beethoven, at a cost of several hundred dollars. Mr. Robert Goldbeck will give a series of piano recitals. Mr. Charles Kunkel will also essay some piano recitals in this City. The vocal societies of New-York, American and German, intimate an active and determined competition for the next few months.

New-York Assembly Rooms.—Gen. Ferrero has erected and furnished, at great expense and with marvelous taste, an immense public hall on Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, designed for balls, concerts and public entertainments generally. The hall is 110x50 feet in dimensions, and will be ready for operations on the 1st of November, when it will be inaugurated by a grand sociable.

Stadt Theatre.—Mr. Dawison, the celebrated German tragedian, appears for a season at the Stadt Theatre in the character of *Othello*, after which he will play *Narcisse*, *Shylock* and a regular round of similar *rôles.*

Budworth's Minstrels.—Mr. Budworth has one of the best troupes in the country, and we are pleased to notice its continued prosperity and popularity.

Mr. Brougham in Brooklyn.—Mr. John Brougham, who appears at the Brooklyn Academy of

Music, next Monday evening, under Mr. TAYLEURE's direction, promises to be warmly welcomed, the box sheet, which was opened Saturday, exhibiting an eager request. His opening performance will be in his new drama of "O'Donnell's Mission;" on the succeeding evening he presents a dramatization of "David-Copperfield," and his reconstructed burlesque of "Po-ca-hon-tas," supported on both occasions by Miss ELLEN JOHNSON and the entire company of Winter Garden. A full orchestra has been secured, with Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL as leader.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 16.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF LAWS.

The Special Commissioner of the Revenue, Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, is now engaged upon the important work of a revision of the Tariff laws. He has been here for the past few days, receiving instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, and will proceed with his labors in New-York, having his headquarters at the Custom-house. He will meet the American Iron and Steel Association in Philadelphia to-morrow, and the association of wool manufacturers at the St. Nicholas Hotel in New-York on Tuesday. A much needed and useful work is thus commenced, and Congress on reassembling will have submitted to it a vast amount of reliable information, which it could obtain in no other way, and which will materially aid it in a proper and harmonious adjustment of the tariff.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE IN WASHINGTON.

I learn that a project is on foot to establish in this city during the coming Winter a Union League Club House, similar to the well-known institutions of Philadelphia and New-York. It is intended to make it a general Radical headquarters for the dissemination of Radical news, and to perfect a political organization at the seat of Government.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY OCTOBER 1—SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S ESTIMATE.

The Secretary of the Treasury anticipates that there will be seventy-five millions of gold in the Treasury by the first of October, exclusive of certificates.

SECRETARY SEWARD IMPROVING.

Surgeon NORRIS pronounces Secretary SEWARD much better this afternoon, and his recovery is confidently looked for. His malady has been a severe attack of cholera morbus, which on Friday night reduced him to a very critical condition, his attendants believing he would not survive to reach Washington. Should he suffer no relapse he will soon be at his post of duty again.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON RESUMES HIS OFFICIAL DUTIES TO-DAY.

During the day the President has remained quietly at the White House, obtaining much needed rest after the fatigues of his long and laborious journey. To-morrow he will resume his executive duties, and clear off the business which has necessarily accumulated during his absence.

EXCELSIOR BASE BALL CLUB.

The Excelsior Base Ball Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., thirty-four in number, arrived here this morning, and are the guests of the National Club of this city. To-day they have been to visit the great Falls of the Potomac, and to-morrow will make an excursion to Mount Vernon. On Tuesday they play a match game with the Nationals, and on Wednesday they play with the Union Club of this city. They will leave for New-York Wednesday evening.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Arrivals of Delegates—Prospect of a Large Gathering—Gen. Steedman Probably to Preside—Gen. Wool for Temporary Chairman.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Sunday, Sept. 16.

Among the delegates arrived to-day are Gens. C. L. GRAHAM, of New-York; DENVER, of Washington; M. L. SMITH, of St. Louis; HEATH, of Wisconsin; A. A. STEVENS, of Michigan; WILSON, of Columbus, and ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky.

The prospect is good for a large and enthusiastic gathering. Thirteen guns are to be fired at sunrise to-morrow, and thirty-six on the assembling of the Convention.

In the absence of Gen. DIX the permanent President will probably be Gen. STEEDMAN. Each State is to nominate a Vice-President and a member of the Committee on Resolutions.

The speech of the temporary Chairman, Gen. WOOL, will occupy about ten minutes, and will be emphatic and to the point. The old hero will discharge a regular Paixhan gun into the ranks of the Radicals, warning the country of the revolutionary tendency of their doctrines, and of the desolation which their attempted enforcement would bring upon the North, like that foreshadowed for the South, in his letter to Gen. CASS, of December, 1860.

The Convention will probably adjourn on Tuesday evening or on Wednesday morning.

To the Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sunday, Sept. 16.

Not over 300 delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention have yet arrived—not enough to give any indication of the spirit of the Convention. The morning trains and boats will give large accessions here.

There are complaints of coolness of reception of the delegations—no formal reception being extended to them. The Executive Committee have rooms at the Kennard House, and will be in session to-night. The temporary organization will take place at 2 P. M. to-morrow, by which time all the delegations will have arrived.

Large Incendiary Fire at Newbern—Fifty Buildings Destroyed—Loss Estimated from $200,000 to $500,000—Small Insurance.

NEWBERN, N. C., Sunday, Sept. 16.

A fire broke out near the corner of Broad and Middle streets this morning at 1 o'clock, and destroyed nearly two squares, located between Broad and Pollock streets, from Middle street, burning about fifty buildings. The *Times* estimates the total loss at $200,000. The *Commercial* thinks it will reach half a million, with less than $75,000 insurance. Much suffering is caused by the disaster. A public meeting to devise means for the relief of the sufferers will be held to-morrow. The fire was the work of incendiaries, for whose apprehension a large reward has been offered by the city authorities.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Sept. 16.

A heavy easterly wind prevails, and there are indications of a storm to-day. About forty sail of vessels and the steamer *Thames*, from Washington for New-York, are in the harbor, waiting for an opportunity to depart.

Major-Gen. Q. A. GILMORE has arrived here, to conduct a series of experiments with 15-inch guns and rifled pieces of ordnance against the iron-clad stone target erected near the Fortress. A Board of engineer officers has been appointed for this purpose, who will arrive this week, and proceed with the experiments without delay.

The Fenians and Party Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 16.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Fenian Brotherhood, held here yesterday, it was resolved that no person is authorized to speak for the Fenians before any political meeting, as the Brotherhood intended to keep themselves aloof from either party, voting only for their friends and against their enemies. The resolution was signed by JOHN MCMANUS, District Centre, and others.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Sept. 16.

Private advices from the sugar region state that a fair but not full crop of sugar will be gathered; but there will be a great demand for seed cane, which will make the sugar crop small.

Arrived steamers *Huntsville* and *George Washington* from New-York; sailed, *Evening Star*, for New-York; *St. Louis*, for Boston, and *Star of the Union* for Philadelphia.

Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 16.

There has been a slight improvement in the condition of Secretary SEWARD since last night. The indications are favorable, and his physician continues to entertain very strong hopes of his recovery from the severe illness which has prostrated him.

Firemen's Riot—One Man Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 16.

During the Firemen's riot this morning, HENRY WALTERS, a member of the Shiffler Hose Company, was shot and instantly killed. The shot is said to have been fired by the driver of a rival Company.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

HIS RETURN TO WASHINGTON ON SATURDAY.

Procession of Citizens and Chief Officers of Government—A Great Crowd at the City Hall—The Mayor's Welcome—Mr. Johnson's Reply—The Procession—Closing Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 15—9 P. M.

This afternoon a procession, including the military, was in line in the neighborhood of the railroad, ready to receive the Presidential party. There and along Indiana-avenue to the City Hall, where the reception was to take place, there were large crowds anxiously awaiting the coming of the train.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

About 6:30 o'clock Secretaries STANTON, BROWNING and MCCULLOCH, Postmaster-General RANDALL, Judge OTTO, Attorney-General STANBERRY, and Assistant Secretary FAXON, and Gens. CANBY and SMITH, and Gen. THOMAS, of the Quartermaster's Department, appeared at the station, and about the same time a large force of police commenced to clear the station and prepare for the reception.

A SALUTE—THE TRAIN.

A couple of howitzers were stationed on the hill above the depot, and about 7 o'clock commenced to fire a salute, announcing the approach of the train, which in a few minutes entered the depot. Engine 269, which was gaily decorated with flags, &c., brought down the train, including the splendid private car lately built for the use of the President and Directors of the road.

THE ARRIVAL.

Immediately on the stoppage of the train, the party left, the President leaning on the arm of T. E. LLOYD, and Secretary WELLES in company with Councilman W. W. MOORE. The police and military having formed an unbroken line direct to the carriages in waiting, the party passed through amid the cheers of the multitude, and were driven slowly along to the City Hall.

GATHERING AT THE CITY HALL.

As early as 4 o'clock P. M., a large crowd of not less than three thousand people assembled in the square and around the facade of the City Hall, and before 4:30 o'clock the various trades, the Twelfth Regiment United States artillery, the employes of the Navy Yard, Treasury and public printing offices, and numerous other organized bodies, chief among which were the firemen with their burnished engines and prancing horses decked with flowers, began to form under the directions of the various marshals.

IMPATIENT WAITING.

Five o'clock came, but not the President, and by that time the steps descending from the main colonade of the City Hall were thronged with ladies, while the broad avenue was packed from Four-and-a-half-street to nearly Sixth, not less than seven thousand people being already present. The bands played alternately, and occasionally the officers would clear the approaches of the City Hall.

APPEARANCE OF THE EXPECTED PARTY.

This continued till after 7, when, amid a very storm of cheers, the various bands struck up "Hail to the Chief," and the officers succeeded in clearing a way to the City-hall, up to which the President's carriage drove, and he, descending, walked up the steps, accompanied by Secretary WELLES and some other members of his party. The greater number, however, remained in their several carriages, despairing of pushing through the crowd that closed in after the President as the waves close in the wake of a ship.

THE MAYOR'S WELCOME.

Shaking hands with the President, Mayor WALLACH made the following neat speech of welcome:

Every street has sent forth its resident, every alley its inhabitant, and under almost the very dome of the Capitol, hallowed by memories of noble men and great events, the people of Washington are gathered, and tender to you, Sir, and the distinguished associates of your journey an earnest and heartfelt welcome to the home fixed by the Constitution, for which you evince so much reverence, as your official residence. How lively a satisfaction this event of your return to their midst occasions your fellow-citizens and neighbors of the metropolis of the Union that multitude of upturned and anxious countenances, moved by one impulse of regard for you, portrays more readily than any language of mine. Disfranchised though they be, they have, in common with the whole country, an interest in preserving and showing reverence for the authority of the laws, as well as for what they are now here to show respect for—those who fearlessly and honestly execute them. Its whole population has, therefore, come out to greet you, eager to attest their appreciation of your unimpeachable integrity as a man and public functionary, and that reverence which, by every principle of national pride, honor and patriotism, is due to your elevated position. It is an occasion which, uniting all in the common feeling, carries with it its own gratification in the thoughts which at this moment arise in every heart and hang on every tongue, and, indeed, the people of Washington, comprehending them in all their magnitude, and feeling all their importance deeply, sympathize with you in your efforts to inculcate a spirit of harmony throughout the land for the reconstruction and restoration of the Union, under the solemn conviction that the thirty-six States are now, as before the rebellion, but one country. [Cheers.] Ninety years ago the predecessors of those who occupy positions under yonder dome of the Capitol, declared that the then Colonies of this country were, and ought of right to be, free and independent States. That declaration of those patriotic men now in a time of almost equal solicitude and anxiety, with thoughts mingled with hopes and fears almost as great as theirs, meets with a ready response in your heart and in the hearts of the multitude, whose earnest hope is that your journey now so safely over may lead to an era of harmony and good feeling, tending to perpetuate the institutions of this great and glorious country which you and they have so much at heart. It was needless in me, as the organ of our city and representative of its people to have said what I have. The people of Washington are here in masses from all professions and occupations, as individuals and associations to testify the respect in which they hold you, and the pleasure your safe return to their midst affords them.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Through your honored representative and organ here to-night, permit me to return to you my sincere thanks for this cordial welcome and reception upon my return to—I may say—my home, (for if I have any it is here,) and reëntrance upon the discharge of my official duties. [Cheers.] To receive a welcome of this kind from a people in whose midst I have lived for a number of years, and where I have recently been trying to discharge the duties imposed on me as Chief Magistrate by the Constitution of the country—to receive such a welcome, I say, from a people under whose eyes I have been discharging these duties is to me a source of peculiar and profound gratitude. And all that I can say, or intend to say, upon the reception of this welcome through your honored representative is, that you must take the past record of my conduct in your midst as an evidence of what my future course will be. [A Voice—"We ask no better," and cheers.] In returning here in your midst to resume my public duties, I do not return for the purpose of making professions. They would be unmeaning and worthless if my past conduct is not sufficient indication of what my future course will be. [Cheers.] Allusion has been made by your honored representative to the tour recently performed to participate in the laying of the corner stone of a monument to be erected to one of our distinguished fellow-citizens. Let me say to you that through that tour the demonstrations and manifestations of the popular heart were unmistakable. I tell you that the great mass of the American people are being moved, and that the popular heart is going to respond to the demand that the Constitution, the Union and the laws of the United States are making upon it. [Cheers.] Though you may occupy a position that precludes your participating in the election of Members of Congress or in the legislation of the nation generally, yet let me say to you, you are an intelligent, patriotic community; you have a moral power and influence, which when manifested, demonstrated and exercised in a proper direction, is not without avail and effect beyond the limits of the District of Columbia. You are a part of the great whole, the American people, and your voices, your power and your influence have their corresponding preponderance in the settlement of the great questions that arise in this country. And my honest conviction is that the great mass of the American people when they have an opportunity to speak will speak as they have spoken in times past, and their determination will be potential and decided in its character; and it will be that the Union, the restoration of these States, must be. [Cheers.] I have no speech to make to you to-night, but wish simply to give utterance to the fullness of my heart and to tender my thanks for this spontaneous manifestation, this cordial welcome you have given to your humble instrument at his return to the discharge of his public duties. Then, through your honored representative, please accept my thanks for this manifestation of confidence in one who has known you long, and will remain among you for a short time if life should be spared him. [Cheers.]

THE PROCESSION.

The President, having concluded his remarks, was escorted to his carriage by the Mayor and City Councils. The procession moved off to Third-street down which it passed to Pennsylvania-avenue, which was lined on both sides with large numbers of spectators. The procession included the Twelfth United States Infantry, a battalion of United States Marines, three Companies of the Fifth United States Cavalry, the President and party, in carriages with the Reception Committee; a delegation of the Young Men's National Union Club, the corporate authorities of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria; the Resident Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Convention, the Oldest Inhabitants' Association, the Conservative Army and Navy Union Johnson Departmental Club, the National Democrats' Association, the Executive Committee of Irish Citizens, the employes of the Navy-yard, of the Arsenal, of the Government Printing-office and of the Treasury Extension, several Johnson political associations, and the United States Steam Fire Brigade, with the Washington City Fire Department. Flags and mottoes were displayed in profusion. Four-horse wagons of the Adams and Harnden's Express Companies, filled with young men bearing flags, brought up the rear.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

At the Executive Mansion the old soldiers of the War of 1812 were assembled, and the guard, composed of a detail from the Twelfth Infantry, under Sergt. MCKEWAN, of the Sixteenth Infantry, with the police detail, set in place by Sergt. HURLEY, kept the crowd in order, while in the rear of the Mansion a battery of the Fourth Artillery, in charge of Mayor STEWART, fired a salute on the arrival of the party. After the President and his party had alighted, they remained on the portico until the end of the procession had passed, being repeatedly cheered by those in the line; and after loud calls he mounted the railing and addressed the assemblage as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: For this demonstration you tender me upon my return home to assume the discharge of my official duties, you will please accept my heartfelt thanks. Such a welcome from a people who have been the daily eye-witnesses of the manner in which I have discharged my duties is peculiarly gratifying. All I can promise you for the future is that that there will be a continuance of my conduct in the past. I have tried to discharge my official duties in compliance with the Constitution and the principles which I deemed to be right. I will add that the sentiment which you exhibit to-night is not peculiar to yourselves, but that which pervades the country wherever I have been. My own opinion is that the expression which has gone abroad to the country with regard to sustaining a government of constitutional law is unmistakable, and not to be misunderstood; and I believe the day is not distant when the judgment of the American people will be made manifest that this Union must be restored—that peace and prosperity and harmony must again prevail throughout the United States. I believe I can safely testify that the greater portion of your fellow-citizens that I have visited, and I have seen millions of them since I left you, will accord with you in sustaining the principles of free Government in compliance with the Constitution of the country. Permit me, in returning this evening, to again tender you, a people whom I have known long, in whose midst I have served in various official capacities, and now serve in that of Chief Magistrate, my heartfelt thanks for this cordial welcome, which will be remembered by me as long as there is a pulsation in my heart.

Three cheers were proposed for the President of the thirty-six States and given as the President retired with the party.

On entering the house the soldiers of 1812 were drawn up in line to the number of about twenty, and Col. JOHN S. WILLIAMS addressed him as follows:

In the name of the survivors of the Associated Soldiers of the War of 1812 I tender you, Mr. President, a cordial welcome upon your return in health and safety to the Federal City—a welcome from the hearts of old, tried patriots.

The President expressed himself gratified to meet the soldiers of 1812. Alluding to his having in his journey shaken hands with a man who had shaken hands with WASHINGTON, he said he was much gratified to shake the hands now of the soldiers of 1812.

The crowd lingered some time about the Executive Mansion, and after unsuccessful calling for Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT and others, peaceably retired.

GEN. GRANT.

Position of Gen. Grant in Relation to Political Contests—His Opinion of Northern Sympathizers with the Rebels.

The Chicago *Republican*, in a letter from its reporter traveling with the Presidential party, makes the following interesting statements in connection with Gen. GRANT's refusal to present himself to the soldiers who attempted to call him out in advance of the President's arrival at Cincinnati:

The fact is, that Gen. GRANT knows, as has been patent to every one during the whole of this trip, that continued efforts have been made to embitter, if possible, his relations with the President by exciting the jealousy of the latter, or by making invidious distinctions between them, and he is determined that no act of his shall lend any encouragement to any such contemptible proceeding on the one hand, or those that have been made with like persistency to identify him with the political views of the President on the other. Gen. GRANT feels that, next to the President, he is the head of the army of the United States, not the leader of a political party. He does not consider the army a place for a politician, and therefore will not permit himself to be committed to the support of either of the present political parties, nor that the army shall be made a party machine.

GEN. GRANT'S INDORSEMENT.

I have submitted the above to the General, *who entirely approves of what I have written, and says that it fully and exactly expresses his views.* I will, however, state that as originally written, the concluding sentence was in these words: "When he becomes a partisan he intends immediately to resign his present position," and to this the General objected, saying that it might be taken to imply that at some future time he did intend to become a partisan, whereas his only intention in using those words was to express, as an officer of the army, his disapprobation of any attempt to identify him with any political party whatever.

The above conversation with Gen. GRANT took place in the baggage and refreshment car attached to the train, in the presence of Maj.-Gen. RAWLINS, Chief of Staff to Gen. GRANT; also of another Major-General, who, I think, was Gen. STONEMAN, but of this I am not certain, for I did not take any particular notice who it was.

In addition to these military men, there were also present Mr. WARDEN, who is connected with the NEW-YORK TIMES, JOHN HOGAN, of St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. CHADWICK, of Willard's Hotel, Washington, and one or two members of the Columbus delegation, whose names I don't know.

* * * * * * * *

In about a minute afterwards, Gen. GRANT, who had been in the President's car to present himself to the people assembled at West Junction, he reëntered the car, and, having seated himself, beckoned to me to come and speak with him. I did so, and, on seating myself by his side, he went on to say that he thought that if I published the account already submitted to him, he would like it to be understood that he had refused to receive the proposed demonstration, *entirely because he felt it his duty to refuse any reception or demonstration tendered separately to himself while traveling with the President, or to do anything which might be construed as favoring any political party.* He then went on to reiterate his determination not to be used by those who sought to commit him either for or against the President's policy, or to attach any political significance to his presence on the President's excursion. He had also been much annoyed at the use which had been made of his name by JOHN HOGAN, who has presumed to state that Gen. GRANT was politically with the President, and on one similar occasion by Mr. SEWARD. He felt that it was, above all things, desirable for officers of the army to avoid participation in ordinary political conflicts, except it was their duty as citizens to support only men who could show a record of consistent loyalty. Whether a man's sentiments were Johnsonian or Republican, he said he felt that it was an insult to any loyal man to ask him to vote for any candidate who was not a loyal man in 1861. In this connection he said that, without expressing any views of his own for or against the Johnson policy, he yet felt it to be a misfortune for Mr. JOHNSON that the advocates of his policy in the States through which he had just passed, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, had in some instances put on their ticket men who in 1861 and 1862 had been guilty of known disloyalty to the Government; because (and this was said in a very emphatic manner) he felt that to ask men whose sons had shed their blood for the Union to vote for men who had been disloyal to it, was the greatest insult that could be offered. Southern men he could make allowances for, and he could ride through the South and get out on a platform and shake hands in friendship with such men as LEE, JOHNSON or FORREST, because, though they had been almost educated into secession, they were now truly honest and loyal in their adherence to the Union, and were seeking to strengthen it. But he did not feel in that way toward Northern men who had once been disloyal, and neither desired to associate with them nor have them for his friends. *No such men should have his support, nor ought they to be supported by Mr. Johnson's friends throughout the Northern States.* He particularly instanced, as a specimen of this objectionable class of men, HEISTER CLYMER, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, saying that to ask any soldier to vote for such a man, of at one time known disloyalty, against another who had served four years in the Union army, with credit to himself and benefit to his country, was a gross insult. If men desired to support Mr. JOHNSON's policy let them, but, at all events, let them vote only for such men as were true to their country in 1861.

Politics and Prospects in Northern Indiana.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1866.

There is comparatively little interest taken in the struggle for the State officers. The ticket nominated on Feb. 22 is by far stronger than the Democratic ticket, and this may secure the election of the Republican candidates for State officers, although this is by no means certain, and, at all events, the majority will be an insignificant one.

The principal interest centres in the tremendous Congressional struggle now taking place, and here the advantage is decidedly with the National Union Party.

The Radicals will hardly elect more than four out of the eleven Representatives. The first four districts are conceded to their Conservative opponents, and the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth and Eleventh Districts are conceded to the Radicals. In the remaining three districts (the Seventh, Eighth and Tenth) both parties are straining every nerve to secure a victory, but the tide is against the Radicals, and they will certainly lose two of them, if not all three.

Mr. WASHBURNE, in the Seventh District, is putting on very Conservative airs, but it won't help him very much, his Congressional record being entirely against him. The election of his opponent, Judge CLAYPOOL, is considered certain by at least one thousand majority; the Radicals claim five hundred majority for WASHBURNE.

In the Eighth District Mr. G. S. ORTH is opposed by the Conservative JOHN PURDUE, one of the wealthiest men in the State. Mr. PURDUE is a life-long Whig and Republican, and never voted a Democratic ticket. He distinguished himself during the war by the lavish liberality with which he supported all patriotic movements, and his candidacy is not only indorsed by the Democrats, but likewise by the most distinguished officers who took the field from this district during the war. Mr. ORTH, on the other hand, is making frantic efforts for his reëlection; he appeals to all kinds of prejudices, and although formerly known as one of the most vindictive Know Nothings in the State, he pretends now the most astonishing friendship for the Irish. But all his exertions will prove unavailing. He will go down by one thousand or fifteen hundred majority.

In well-informed circles there is but little doubt either that Mr. SCHUYLER COLFAX will have no few difficulties to struggle with in his district. Anyhow, his large majority of 1864 will be considerably cut down. If the National Union Party had nominated any other candidate but TURPIE against COLFAX, the success of the latter would be seriously compromised. As it is, COLFAX will probably be reëlected by 800 or 1,000 majority.

There is a good chance for Judge LOWRY to beat his opponent, WILLIAMS, a fierce Radical of the Thad. Stevens stripe, in the Tenth District; and if Gen. SLACK had been nominated in the Eleventh District in place of Dr. SNOW, the Radical candidate, Gen. JOHN P. C. SHANKS, would certainly be defeated. Now he will beat SNOW by about a thousand majority.

To recapitulate: Messrs. NIBLACK, KERR, HARRINGTON, HOLMAN, CLAYPOOL and PURDUE, National Unionists, and Messrs. JULIAN, COBURN, COLFAX and SHANKS, Radicals, will represent Indiana in the Fortieth Congress, while the result in one district (the Tenth) is as yet doubtful, with the chances in favor of the National Union candidate. W. C.

Effect of War on Treaties—Mr. Stevens' Speech.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. STEVENS in his Bedford speech says: "Why does not the Emperor of Austria say to the King of Prussia: 'I lay down my arms, and all things will remain as before the war.' The Prussian would answer: 'You are as big a fool as the President of America, or the traitor's league. No, Sir. The war has changed everything—old treaties and leagues have ceased. Venetia is no longer yours, Hanover and the Duchies are mine; and besides, you must pay the expenses of the war, 45,000,000.' Who denies that this is the law of nations, except the advocates of treason, who deny our right to make them pay the expenses of the war?"

Lest some superficial minds should be misled by such fallacious reasoning, I propose, with your permission, to refute it.

In the first place, there is not the slightest analogy between the causes or the circumstances which led to the civil war in the United States and the recent war between Austria and Prussia, nor were the political relations between the respective belligerents at all similar. The United States were a compact of States holding allegiance to a Federal Government, and were never at war with each other before the recent rebellion. Austria and Prussia were always rival military and political Powers, contending for an ascendancy in a confederation of German principalities and petty States. The United States went to war to save its Union. Austria and Prussia, recently allies to dismember a neighboring and weak Power, went to war with each other from a quarrel growing out of that alliance. In its results Austria was overwhelmingly defeated. In imposing conditions upon Austria, *Prussia concludes a treaty of peace* recognizing all her Imperial powers and rights, but demanding from her an indemnity for the war and an acknowledgment of the loss of Venetia, which she had already ceded to France. Prussia does not say to Austria: "The internal affairs of your Empire must be changed. You must give a Constitutional Government to Hungary. You must ameliorate the condition of Bohemia. You must make better the Sclavonic element of your population. You must abolish the Catholic religion, and adopt our Protestant faith. Although the German element is the predominant and most intelligent one in your Empire, and in that respect we are brothers of the same Fatherland, yet, in view of our conquering our own flesh and blood, you must degrade that portion of your Empire—you must put it under foot, and if you have an inferior race you must place it over them."

There was never any treaty to carry out the dissimilarity between the United States and the "Confederate States of America," as Mr. STEVENS acknowledges them, in adopting the reasoning of Judge RUFFIN. The United States went to war to save its integrity and the Constitution, and preserve its republican form of government, and with that understanding the rebellious States were invited back during the war under Mr. LINCOLN's Administration, and are acknowledged back since the war under Mr. JOHNSON's policy of reconstruction. The abolition of Slavery was, of course, a foregone conclusion. They are annexed, or reannexed, or conquered by the sword to the United States, as much, or more than the "Duchies," than Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse, the Grand Duchy of Nassau, or the free City of Frankfort, with all the other Provinces in prospective, are united to Prussia. Upon the score of conquest, therefore, Mr. STEVENS, with all his non-combative blood-thirstiness, may rest content. The United States have reunited a domain to herself that would make a dozen Germanies in extent. It is Mr. STEVENS' logic that would undo what the arms of the Union have done.

Mr. STEVENS' reasoning upon the laws and analogies of war is not improved when he enters upon the constitutional relations existing between the former belligerent States and the Government. He says: Chief-Justice RUFFIN, of North Carolina, one of the ablest and fairest of Secessionists, has lately given the following opinion. The substance is this: "Not a rebel State has this day a lawful Government. They are mere Territories, conquered by our arms from the Confederate States of America." "The Chief-Justice is right," says Mr. STEVENS. Mr. STEVENS makes an unconscious admission, for he has not a logical intellect, or else he is as rank a Secessionist as Judge RUFFIN himself. How could they be "conquered Territories from the Confederate States of America," unless the "Confederate States of America" were an acknowledged independent Power by other nations? But did any nation ever acknowledge them? None that we ever heard of. But Mr. STEVENS acknowledges them in adopting the reasoning of Judge RUFFIN. In accepting his premises he must logically as inevitably adopt his conclusions. But enough.

Mr. STEVENS is constantly apologizing for his severity, his sternness, and other qualities, as if wishing to be considered an unrelenting patriot. Let him spare himself his unforgiving condescension. He is not a severe man; he is but a feebly stern man. A healthy-minded child, under judicious training, could tear to threads his reasoning, and scatter to the winds the whole fabric of his logic, so that he would not have a corner to hide his head. Before he taunts others for their lack of a knowledge of the laws of war and nations, let him learn the first rudiments. If he is a great leader, God help his followers. J. E. T.

Personal.

BROOKLYN, E. D., Sunday, Sept. 16, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in the columns of your valuable paper of the 15th inst. an article entitled "A Diabolical Outrage at Greenpoint," which is wholly untrue, as far as the members of Ridgewood Hose Company No. 7 are concerned, as they are at any moment ready to make affidavit that they were in no way concerned in the affair.

On the night in question, the bunkers of Ridgewood Hose Company No. 7 were at a ball, and knew nothing of the affair until they arrived at the carriage-house, one by one, and found a member in an excited condition, ordering a person away from the house, who was not a member, but had gained access through the yard and back door, as there is no lock on the latter, the house being in a very dilapidated condition. This happened on Thursday morning, about 2 o'clock. On Friday morning, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, Capt. STEARM, Sergt. HOLBURN and Officer REED, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, accompanied by the woman in question, entered the house, (one of the officers having entered the house by the rear, and opened the front door for the others,) stole stealthily up into the bunk-room, where the members were asleep, turned on the gas and ordered every man to get out of bed, and then and there she could not identify any one of them as being one of her assailants.

The members of the Company are as indignant as any one else that such an affair should have occurred at their house, and are anxious that a full investigation should be made, being confident that they will be found blameless of the affair.

Hoping out of justice that you will insert this in your paper, and thus let the public of Greenpoint and elsewhere know that the members of Hose Company No. 7 are innocent of said charge, I remain,

Yours respectfully, JOHN KEPPEL,
Foreman Ridgewood Hose Company, No. 7.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: It having been asserted by several newspapers that the Eighty-fourth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. attended, in uniform, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Clinton Hall, on Friday evening, Sept. 14, we beg to say,

1st. That the Eighty-fourth Regiment received no orders or instructions, nor was it requested to attend said meeting.

2d, That the Eighty-fourth did not attend said meeting; and,

3d, That the Eighty-fourth was organized for purely military purposes, and not as a political machine; that the officers and men have independence enough to form their own political opinions and act upon their own conscientious convictions individually, having no concerted political action as a regiment whatever.

THOMAS BARCLAY, Lieut.-Colonel.
JAMES HUNTER, Major.
LAWRENCE BEATTIE, Adjutant.
WILLIAM ATKINSON, Capt. Co. B.
CHARLES ATKINSON, Lieutenant.
JOHN R. HUNTER, Sergt.-Major.

NEW-YORK CITY, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1866.

WOOL IN MICHIGAN.—A recent letter from Grand Rapids, Mich., states that merchants are offering 50c.@53c. ℔ lb. for wool. This season there has been purchased in Lowell, in the County of Kent, 60,000 lbs.; at Grand Rapids, 450,000 lbs.; now in the hands of farmers, 75,000; making a grand total of 585,000 lbs. The average selling price of the 510,000 lbs. was 55c. ℔ lb. The wool-growers' receipts cannot be much less than $342,350. The greater part of the wool now held by the growers consists of large clips, and will compare favorably with any grown in the county.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 15.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT—Sales 15,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $2. CORN—Sales 150,000 bushels, including a cargo to arrive at 70c. for No. 1, closing very firm, but quiet. OATS quiet; No. 1 Chicago held at 37c.@38c. BARLEY—State and Canada, $1. RYE nominal. TIMOTHY SEED $3 50@$3 75. PORK $35. LARD—City 21c.; Western 21¼c. WHISKY scarce and firm at $2 35. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—7,254 bbls. Flour, 73,899 bushels Wheat, 367,566 bushels Corn, 36,291 bushels Oats, 9,380 bushels Barley, 162,000 bushels Rye. RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK—45,079 bbls. Flour, 1,750,128 bushels grain.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 15.

FLOUR dull and declined 10c.@20c.; sales at $10@$14 for Spring extras. WHEAT panicky and declined 10c.@15c.; sales at $1 91 for No. 1, and $1 68 @$1 70 for No. 2. CORN advanced ½c.@1c., and closed dull at 55c.@57c. for No. 1, and 54½c.@55c. for No. 2. OATS dull at 29c. for No. 1, and 26c.@26½c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES nominal. PROVISIONS dull. FREIGHTS steady. RECEIPTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat, 93,000 bushels Corn, 78,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 219,000 bushels Wheat, 220,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 15.

FLOUR held at full prices, but buyers hold back, and nothing is done; stock light. Whisky steady. Mess Pork 33c. Lard dull at 19c. Gold 144.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Sept. 15.

FLOUR active. WHEAT $1 90@$191. CORN 56c. OATS 35c. RECEIPTS—2,300 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 15.

COTTON—Sales 950 bales; low middling 32c.@33c. Receipts to-day, 193 bales. New York Exchange ⅛c.@¼c. premium. Bank Sterling 153.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 15.

FLOUR active; sales 1,700 bbls. Wheat scarce and no sales. CORN scarce and quiet. BARLEY scarce. CANAL FREIGHTS dull. LAKE IMPORTS—16,300 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Barley. CANAL EXPORTS—600 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bushels Corn.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 15.

FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT buoyant at $2 30@$2 40 for prime Fall, and $2 45@$2 50 for choice. CORN easier at 65c.@69c. for mixed and yellow, and 71c.@73c. for white. OATS stiff at 39c.@42c. PORK unchanged. BACON drooping at 17¼c. for Shoulders, and 21¼c. for clear sides, and 25c. for sugar-cured Hams. WHISKY heavy at $2 26.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Sept. 15.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT—Amber Michigan 2c. better; sales at $2 52; Spring 4c. lower; sales at $2 12; now White Michigan $2 60. CORN firm and 1½c. better; sales No. 1 Mixed at 63c.; Yellow, 64½c.; White, 68½. OATS a shade lower; sales at 35½c. RYE 3c. better; sales at 78c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 15.

CRUDE TURPENTINE steady at former quotations. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 57c.@58c. Rosin firm at previous quotations. Tar—sales at $2 25. Cotton, 28c. for middling.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 26 East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

RISTORI.—Ristori, the great Italian artist, commences her performances on Thursday evening next at the New-York Theatre, on Fourteenth-street, and we predict there will be such a grand rush among the eager ones to obtain places to witness the tragedienne that it will only be equaled by the similar rush of the fair sex on the same day to HIGGINS' GRAND OPENING OF FALL MILLINERY, as we see advertised in another column. Surely, Thursday next will be a day long to be remembered in Gotham. *Vive la Higgins!! Vive la Ristori!!!* Higgins, No. 845 Broadway and No. 126 Sixth-avenue. Ristori all the world over.—*Advertisement.*

The Last Days of Ex-President Martin

VAN BUREN were made comfortable by the use of JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Letters in our possession from his physician, and from Mr. Van Buren himself, express much gratification with the result of its use.

Extract from the "LIFE OF WASHINGTON IRVING," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV., page 272:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit—'JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA,' a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief, and in most cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety.

☞ Recommendatory notices might be much extended, but it is needless, because really but one theme is the burden of them all, and their general spirit is combined in above. (*See circular accompanying each bottle.*) For sale by all druggists.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston,
Sole Proprietors.

Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve is Pronounced

by all who have used it the very best Horse Ointment in use. It is constantly curing cases of long standing which have been given up as incurable. Scratches, galls, sitfast sores, swellings, stiff joints, bruises, are rapidly and certainly cured by this Salve. The very best Hoof Ointment in use; 50c. a box. Sold by all druggists and at depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

Headache, Languor and Melancholy

generally spring from a disordered stomach, costiveness, or a torpid liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the liver and stomach to healthy action, removing all biliousness, and producing regular evacuation of the bowels. Sold by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements

and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES No. 458 Broadway.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of

our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a

certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch Sewing

MACHINE, manufactured by PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO., No. 84 Bowery, New-York.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair,

first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines

—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure

Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray

hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Elliptic Sewing Machine Co.'s Incomparable

Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Agents wanted. No. 543 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium

Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is Now Universally

acknowledged as the finest extant. Try it. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for

Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Trusses, Supporters, Monthly and Suspensary

Bandages. The best and cheapest in the world, wholesale or retail, at Dr. SHERWOOD'S, 545 Broadway.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

The Great Secret!!!

The secret of THE QUEEN HAIR RESTORER meeting with such unprecedented sales and becoming a UNIVERSAL FAVORITE, is its ACTUAL MERIT AND WORTH, not a lavish expense in newspaper advertising. Those who try the Queen not only want more, but recommend it to their friends. This alone is the secret of its success. Once used it becomes indispensable. Sold by all druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report,*" *at the "Grand Trial."*] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Machines for sale

and to rent, or sent with operators into families by the day. Dressmaking and family sewing done to order. Mrs. S. FRITH, No. 907 Broadway, corner 20th-st., up stairs.

The Howe Sewing Machines, Lock

Stitch.—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

Mme. Jumel's Mammarial Balm and

Patent Breast Elevator, to develop the natural beauty of the chest on physiological principles. 363 Canal-st. Sold by Druggists. Mme. Jumel's Wrinkle Obliterator.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing

Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 16, IDA FLORENCE, only daughter of Edward S. and Joanna C. Brown, aged 1 year, 11 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 41 Irving-place, on Tuesday (to-morrow) morning at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Union Cemetery, Rye, N. Y.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Sept. 15, ELIZA GIFFORD, wife of George Brown, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church.

BLOIS.—On Saturday, Sept. 15, at Irvington on Hudson, ERNEST, youngest son of Hannah M. Ferris and Samuel Blois, M. D., aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, as well as the faculty and members of the Class of '68 of the College of the City of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from the Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., this day, (Monday,) the 17th inst., at 3 P. M.

COLGATE.—At Lucerne, Switzerland, on Sunday, Sept. 9, MARY ELIZABETH RIGGS, wife of Robert Colgate, of this City, in the 46th year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

CONNOLLY.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 11, THOMAS COTTMAN, son of Washington A. and Louise J. Connolly, aged 1 year, 4 months and 13 days, and grandson of Charles M. Connolly, of this City, and of Dr. Thomas Cottman, of New-Orleans.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, No. 450 5th-av., on Monday, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to St. Patrick's Cathedral for interment.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Saturday, Sept. 15, Mrs. LOUISA CUNNINGHAM, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Andrew Cunningham, No. 80 Devoe-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FIELD.—At Shrub Oak, near Peekskill, Westchester County, on Saturday evening, Sept. 15, of diphtheria, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, eldest son of M. Augustus and Fanny Pearsall Field.

The remains will be brought to this City for interment. Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

HORTON.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 15, FRANCIS A. HORTON, in the 36th year of his age.

The friends of the family and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Centre Church of Southeast, Putnam County, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 18th inst. The remains and friends from the City will take the 8¼ A. M. train from 26th-st. Depot, on Tuesday morning.

LACEY.—At his residence in Okalona, Miss., Rev. WM. B. LACEY, D. D., aged 86 years.

MOLLESON.—On Thursday night, Sept. 13, of dysentery, at his late residence, No. 33 East 28th-st., this City, Mr. ELIAS MOLLESON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., on Monday morning at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

☞ New-Brunswick papers please copy.

MCGUIRE.—On Saturday, Sept. 15, JOHN MCGUIRE, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Hancock Lodge No. 49, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 270 West 18th-st.

HANCOCK LODGE NO. 49, I. O. OF O. F.—The members of this Lodge are notified to assemble at Odd Fellows' Hall, Grand and Centre sts., on Monday, Sept. 17, at 12 o'clock, punctual, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, JOHN MCGUIRE.

By order. WM. O. DUVALL, N. G.
DAVID W. WILSON, Secretary.

PARKER.—At Black Point, Shrewsbury, N. J., of rheumatic fever, MARY FAULKNER, daughter of Elizabeth M. and Thomas L. Parker, Jr., in the 10th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from the residence of her grandfather, at the above place, on Monday, the 17th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at Port Washington on the arrival of the steamer *Nellie White*, which leaves the foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leaves there at 1 o'clock P. M.

PECK.—On Saturday, Sept. 15, WM. B. PECK, aged 56 years.

Relatives, friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 35 West 24th-st., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be removed to New-Haven for interment immediately after the services.

RICHARDSON.—On Saturday, Sept. 15, WALTER YOUNGHUSBAND, youngest son of John and Mary Jane Richardson, aged 1 year and 1 day.

The relations and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 725 Greenwich-st., without further invitation.

STRICKLAND.—At Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 15, Mr. JAMES STRICKLAND, aged 75 years, 5 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Monday) afternoon, from his late residence, at 1 o'clock, and at the Reformed Dutch Church, Newtown, at 1½ o'clock.

SPARKS.—On Saturday, Sept. 15, JONAS SPARKS, Sr., aged 49 years, 8 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, West 42d-st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

TOPHAM.—On Friday evening, Sept. 14, after a long illness, JANE W., eldest daughter of the late Wm. and Sarah M. Topham.

Relatives, friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her uncle, Dr. John R. McComb, No. 467 West 22d-st., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

UNDERHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 15, JAMES ENGLE UNDERHILL, son of the late Gen. James E. Underhill, aged 32 years and 9 months.

The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn. Friends of the family and members of Hohenlinden Lodge are invited to attend.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 84.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at foot of Grand-street, aged about twenty-five years, stout built, black hair, good teeth; in the water about two weeks; dressed as follows: dark purple calico dress, light calico apron, with small purple figure, gaiters, cotton stockings; body covered with coal tar. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 85.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Vesey-street, aged about fifty years, medium built, brown hair, sprinkled with gray, gray eyes, military side whiskers; dressed as follows: no hat, light linen coat, no vest, blue pants, shoes, white socks or stockings, white knit undershirt, white shirt, black necktie. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE RECORD AND CUSTOMS JOURNAL,

NO. 89, FOR SEPT. 15,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

Taken by every Assessor, Collector and Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue in the United States.

Full and official information of changes and decisions.

INTERESTING CONTENTS:

Distillers in New-York—Where They Distill—Who Their Bondsmen Are—Amount of their Bonds—Capacity of their Stills.

Gauging and marking of liquors on bond.

Fermented liquor regulations.

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Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY, New-York,
Call the attention of the trade to their
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They keep constantly on hand LETTER, NOTE and FOOLSCAP PAPERS, from the best manufacturers of Europe and America, all of which are sold at the LOWEST PRICES.

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Our Stationery Department is under the direction of a person long familiar with the trade.

We feel confident in stating that no other house can afford the same facilities, as a trial will abundantly demonstrate.

TO ALL WHO WANT TO KNOW.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how to restore your sight, and give up spectacles, without the aid of doctor or medicine, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how uncomfortable trusses may be thrown aside, and comfort and cure obtained by the ruptured, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet mailed free.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW valuable information suited to the married, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

TRY THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK.

Price 44 cents per quart. One quart makes five quarts of pure milk. Families supplied. Order at No. 107 4th-av., or No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York; No. 109 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; No. 140 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 to 3 o'clock.

CONSUMPTION
CAN BE
CURED.

Advice free, but for an examination with the Respirometer the charge is 3 dollars. The Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and by Dr. SCHENCK'S long and constant practice, can ascertain and explain to his patients their true condition, whether Bronchial, Tubercal, Dyspeptic or Pulmonary Consumption.

He always has a full supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had any day of the week. All of Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines have a Government stamp on them, with his likeness as he is now and as he was when in the last stage of consumption. DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents for New-York.

BLACK CHAINS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

NECKLACES AND WATCH CHAINS.

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.

New styles, two, three, four, five and six to seventy-five dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MOURNING EAR-RINGS AND PINS

of all descriptions, Rubber, Jet, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BOOK-TRADE SALESROOMS,

NO. 498 BROADWAY.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

THIS DAY (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.,
GREAT SALE OF ENGRAVINGS.

Upward of
30,000 ENGRAVINGS,

Consisting of French lithographs and engraving, colored and plain, comprising a large collection of studies for artists, schools and designers; figures, landscapes, fruit pieces, views, architecture, animals, ornaments, designs, &c., drawn by some of the great artists, such as Carriere, L. Coignet, J. David, De Rudder, Ferrogio, Massard, Adam, Couturier, &c., &c.

The special attention of the trade, artists and teachers of drawing is called to this sale.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, (Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, City of New-York.)

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 61 Chambers-st.

The ANNUAL TAXES for 1865-1866, upon INCOMES, carriages, pianos, watches, yachts, licenses, &c., are now due and payable before Oct. 15, 1866.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively before the time named will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

CATARRH, SCROFULA, LIVER DISEASES.

WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., offers Nature's Sovereign Remedials from plants as the only positive curatives for these diseases—they never having been cured by any other pretended remedies. Explanatory circulars, one stamp.

TO PAPER-COLLAR MANUFACTURERS.—A meeting of the above will be held for the purpose of forming a combination to protect ourselves and customers against the Union Paper-collar Company; also, to take into consideration the best means to compel them to have the validity of their patent tested in the United States Courts. It can be proved that paper-collars were made and sold in the United States from 1832 to 1847. It is also well known that they dare not bring an action against any man who has means and pluck to defend himself, as their patents are invalid. All paper-collar manufacturers not connected with the Union Paper-collar Company are invited to attend. The meeting will be held on MONDAY, Sept. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., at S. W. H. Ward's, No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, EDITED BY EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, contains two lectures on the immediate cure of Stricture and the sympathetic symptoms of Piles, Varicocele, Fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, at 50 cents. For full sets of 500 pages each, copied and indexed in six volumes, at $18, apply to the Editor, No. 42 5th-av., between 8 and 9 in the morning and 1 and 3 and 7 and 9 evenings.

THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL NO. 6, U. L. of A., are requested to meet at their rooms, Lamartine Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ P. M., as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. JOHN V. GRIDLEY, President.

THE EMPIRE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-Machines, for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No 616 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

PEACE AND REUNION.

OUR COUNTRY, NOW AND FOREVER.

In compliance with the request of the
NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION,
held at Philadelphia the 14th August, 1866,
THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK
who are in favor of the
MAINTENANCE OF THE CONSTITUTION
and an immediate
RESTORATION OF THE UNION
of the States, who desire to forget the dissensions of the past and restore peace to a distracted country, and who approve the open, manly and patriotic course of
ANDREW JOHNSON
in opposition to the illegal assumptions and usurpations of a partisan Congress, are requested to assemble in mass meeting at
UNION-SQUARE,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Sept. 17,
the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of commemorating that illustrious event, and of ratifying the proceedings of the
NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION,
as set forth in their address and resolutions.

The following distinguished speakers are expected to address the meeting:

Gov. A. W. Randall, of Wis.	Gov. W. F. Sharkey, of Miss.
Gov. Lewis E. Parsons, Ala.	Gov. Rodman M. Price, N.J.
Gov. Joel Parker, N. J.	Hon. John A. Dix, N. Y.
Hon. Wm. C. Alexander, N.J.	Hon. John T. Hoffman, N.Y.
Hon. James Dixon, Conn.	Hon. C. C. Langdon, Ala.
Hon. Geo. F. Comstock, N.Y.	Senator Edgar Cowan, Penn.
Hon. Ira Shaffer.	Senator Call, Fla.
Hon. H. J. Raymond, N.Y.	Hon. Montgomery Blair, Md.
Hon. Richard Vaux, Penn.	Hon. Jas. F. Babcock, Conn.
Hon. John G. Saxe, Vt.	Hon. H. M. Waterson, Tenn.
Hon. Ric'd O'Gorman, N. Y.	Hon. Sanf'd E. Church, N. Y.
Hon. Wm. D. Bishop, C.	Hon. Charles P. Daly, N. Y.
Senator McDougall, Cal.	Hon. E. T. Fellows, La.
Hon. Robt. H. Pruyn, N.Y.	Hon. David Naar, N. J.
Hon. E. R. V. Wright, of N.J.	Hon. Samuel S. Cox.
Hon. Sam'l J. Tilden, of N.Y.	Hon. Alonzo C. Paige.
Hon. Jas. T. Brady, of N. Y.	Hon. A. J. Rogers, of N. J.
Hon. Edwards Pierrepont.	Hon. John McKeon, of N.Y.
Hon. J. R. Wortendyke.	Hon. James Brooks.
Hon. Thomas C. Fields.	Hon. John J. Freedman.
Hon. Joseph Hoxie.	Hon. Francis Kernan.
Magnus Gross, Esq.	Hon. Gilbert Dean.
Hon. Richard B. Connolly.	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Hon. A. C. M. Pennington.	Gen. Thomas Egan.
Hon. John B. Haskin.	Hon. Elias J. Beach.
Hon. James Wadsworth.	Hon. Abram Wakeman.
Hon. John P. Stockton.	Gen. Henry W. Slocum.
Hon. Wm. H. Ludlow.	Hon. John E. Burrill.
Hon. Daniel B. St. John.	Hon. Hiram Ketchum.
Hon. Henry C. Murphy.	Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch.
Hon. John Kelly.	George Terwilliger.
Hon. A. J. Dittenhoefer.	Hon. A. Oakey Hall.
Hon. Wm. W. Wright.	Hon. Thos. E. Stewart.
Hon. Amos. K. Hadley.	Hon. Frank B. Gallagher.
Hon. Thos. B. Carroll.	P. J. Joachimsen, Esq.
Dr. Philip Merkle.	Dr. Wm. Schirmer.
Merwin R. Brewer, Esq.	Dr. Fr. Frederick Frech.
Hon. Gideon J. Tucker.	Hon. Calvin E. Pratt.
Gen. John J. Peck.	A. S. Sullivan, Esq.
Hon. Conrad Swackhamer.	Hon. Robert C. Hutchings.
Charles Bartholomae, Esq.	Hon. Eli P. Norton.
R. L. Larremore, Esq.	Joseph Hartung, Esq.
Hon. George M. Curtis.	Col. Richard T. Deming.
J. Daggett Hunt, Esq.	Jerome Buck, Esq.
Hosea B. Perkins, Esq.	Hon. Luke F. Cozans.
Col. Spencer W. Cone.	Hon. Robert Gilchrist, Jr.
Henry L. Clinton, Esq.	&c., &c., &c.

Hon. John T. Hoffman will speak from each stand.

Union-square will be brilliantly illuminated. The various clubs and associations parading will march their processions around the square, as near the curb as possible, previous to taking up the positions assigned.

Positively no one will be admitted in the Committee-rooms, Maison Dorée, except speakers, officers, invited guests, members of the Press and the Committee of Arrangements.

The German stand will be on the east side of the square, near Washington Monument.

The speakers will please report at the Maison Dorée, at 6½ P. M. The members of the Committee of Arrangements will meet at the Maison Dorée, at 6 o'clock precisely, to receive their badges.

A salute of 36 guns and a discharge of 36 rockets will announce the opening of the meeting.

The grand pyrotechnic display will take place at the southeast and southwest portions of the square.

The boys, under charge of Prof. Olney, will sing their patriotic songs, accompanied by the Seventh Regiment Band, at the centre stand, fronting Broadway. The Johnson Union Glee Club will sing at the large west stand, and the National Glee Club at the large east stand.

By order of DOUGLAS TAYLOR,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

JOHN SAVAGE, HIRAM KETCHUM, Jr., } Secretaries.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Treasurer.

PEACE AND REUNION.

OUR COUNTRY, NOW AND FOREVER.

In compliance with the request of the
NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION,
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THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK
who are in favor of the
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of the States; who desire to forget the dissensions of the past, and restore peace to a distracted country; and who approve the open, manly and patriotic course of
ANDREW JOHNSON
in opposition to the illegal assumptions and usurpations of a partisan Congress, are requested to assemble in mass meeting, at
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On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 17,
the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of commemorating that illustrious event, and of ratifying the proceedings of the
NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION,
as set forth in their Address and Resolutions.

Eminent Speakers from all portions of our entire Union will address the People. Union-square will be brilliantly illuminated. The various National Union Clubs, Johnson Associations and Conservative Organizations, are cordially invited to coöperate in this movement.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Chairman.

JOHN SAVAGE, HIRAM KETCHUM, Jr., } Secretaries.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Treasurer.

TWELFTH WARD—TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

NATIONAL UNION ASSOCIATION.

The members of the above Association, and all citizens of the district favorable to the principles of the National Union Convention held at Philadelphia, are requested to meet at the headquarters of the 19th Ward National Union Association, 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on MONDAY EVENING next, Sept. 17, at 7 o'clock P. M., to join in procession to attend the mass meeting at Union-square.

CORNELIUS MOORE, President.
J. B. MCDONNELL, Secretary.

NATIONAL UNION CELEBRATION AT Union-square, Sept. 17, 1866.—The members of the Reception Committee are notified to meet at the Maison Dorée, No. 42 East 14th-st., THIS Monday EVENING, at 6 o'clock. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	111⅛	111⅜	June, 7-30.........	106	106¼
Coupon, '81	111⅛	111⅜	July, 7-30.........	106	106¼
5-20 Regist'd, '62	108¼	108½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¼	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '62..	111⅛	111⅜	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115¾	115⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64..	108⅞	109⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115¼	115¾
5-20 Coupon, '65..	108⅝	108⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¼	114¾
10-40 Registered.	98⅝	98⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113¼	113¾
10-40 Coupon.....	98⅝	98⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111¼	111¾
N.Y. Bounty Loan	105⅝	105¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	109¼	109¾
Gold............	144⅝	144¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	109¼	109¾
August, 7-30.....	106	106¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	108⅝	108⅞

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

Payable in Gold,

ON THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Alexandria and Fredericksburgh Railway Company.

The subscription books for the balance of the one million dollars of the above bonds will be opened at our office on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst.

These bonds dated June 1, 1866, have thirty years to run, and are secured by a first mortgage and deed of trust to D. R. MARTIN, President Ocean National Bank, and ROBERT TURNER, of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st. Principal and interest payable in gold. The interest payable half-yearly at the Ocean National Bank on the first days of June and December.

This is believed to be the very best opportunity now offered for investment; this road, now rapidly approaching completion, being the main artery of communication between Washington and Richmond, and consequently between the Northern and Southern States, is seventy miles shorter than the route now in use, which is 171 miles in length.

For full particulars apply to

FISK & BELDEN,

BANKERS,

NO. 37 BROAD-ST.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 37 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1866.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR will be held at the office of the Company on the 17th of September proximo, at 12 noon, for the purpose of increasing the Capital Stock of the Company in conformity with the resolution to that effect adopted at the last annual meeting of the Company.

C. S. SEYTON,
H. G. STEBBINS,
C. A. GRYMES,
J. H. WAINWRIGHT,
A. H. SIBLEY, } Directors.

OFFICE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 3, 1866.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held in this city, at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders are particularly requested to be represented either in person or by proxy. Proxies must be furnished with proper revenue stamps for each signature, and handed to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company on or before Oct. 1 next.

J. E. JOHNSTON, President.
J. V. H. ALLEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

FORM OF PROXY.

Know all men by these presents, that ——, the subscriber, being Stockholder in the National Express and Transportation Company, do hereby constitute and appoint —— true and lawful attorney and proxy, to represent —— in all general meetings of the Stockholders of said Company, held within six months from and after the date hereof, when —— not personally present or represented by some other proxy, with full power and authority at such general meetings, to give such vote or votes, and to do such other act or acts, as —— could give or do, as a member of the said meetings, if personally present; and —— do hereby ratify and confirm whatever vote or votes, act or acts, —— said attorney may lawfully give or do for —— in pursuance of the authority hereby conferred upon him.

WITNESS —— hand and seal this —— day of ——, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Test: [SEAL.] [STAMP.]

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—COPAKE IRON MINES.—In pursuance of a vote of the stockholders, will be sold at public auction, at the Company's office, in Copake, Columbia County, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of October, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, the entire property of the Copake Iron Mines, consisting of some fifty acres of ore land, 200 acres of farming and 750 acres of woodland, or, in all, about 1,000 acres, according to map and descriptions; together with all the buildings, fixtures, erections, machinery, apparatus and materials, now on the premises and belonging to said Company. Sale positive. For further information apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st. By order of the Trustees.

CHARLES H. MILLS, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 10, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of September instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 26th of September.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 West-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Erie Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on Thursday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1866.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, eighteen bonds numbered as follows: 423, 233, 344, 127, 125, 402, 71, 344, 572, 339, 187, 130, 311, 212, 276, 312, 34, 72, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1866. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem Certificates of Temporary Loan, known as "Clearing-House Certificates," at the offices from which they were respectively issued; and that on and after the 25th of September, 1866, interest will cease upon fifty per cent. of each certificate; and on and after the 25th of October next, interest will cease on the remainder.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (Mercantile Bank Building,) Aug. 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the EMPIRE GOLD and SILVER MINING COMPANY of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company as above. By order of the Trustees.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st. Room No. 1, Basement over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,

NO. 71 BROADWAY,

RAILWAY, PETROLEUM, MINING, INSURANCE AND EXPRESS STOCKS, BOUGHT and SOLD on COMMISSION at the different Stock Boards.

All orders will receive careful and prompt attention. QUOTATIONS can be had DAILY upon application at our office.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,

NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

£200,000 OR $1,000,000

OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE, LAND GRANT, SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD COMPANY,

Indorsed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York.

£200 STERLING EACH, DUE JAN. 1, 1900.

Interest 7 per cent, free of Government tax. Coupons due January and July all payable in gold, at the City Bank, in London. Coupons payable in gold at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, at the option of the holder.

This road, extending from St. Paul, on the Mississippi, and Hudson, on Lake St. Croix, (a branch of the Mississippi,) to Superior and Bayfield, the two important points on Lake Superior; Superior being about the same distance from Buffalo, by water, that Chicago is; and Bayfield about the same distance from Buffalo that Milwaukee is,—makes this Line for an outlet of the products of Northwestern Wisconsin, Minnesota, and portions of Iowa, via Lake Superior, an important one,—as it saves Minnesota nearly three hundred miles, and the other States mentioned an average of about two hundred miles in transportation, and a saving of nearly one-fifth of the value of their products in freight. It is believed that the earnings of the road will prove largely remunerative, independent of the land grant of 6,400 acres, or ten square miles per mile of road, given by Congress. The Chief Engineer's estimate of the net earnings, when the road is finished to the Lake, is over a million and a quarter per annum.

The Company has made a mortgage to secure the payment of £1,300,000, First Mortgage Land Grant Sinking Fund, Seven per Cent. Bonds of £200 sterling each, free of Government tax; principal due Jan. 1, 1900; interest coupons due January and July in each year—both payable at the City Bank of London, in gold, or at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, in gold coin, at the option of the holder. The bonds are deliverable to bearer, or they can be registered on the books of the Company.

The legislation has been examined by Samuel J. Tilden & Andrew H. Green, and Messrs. Emmons & Van Dyke, of Milwaukee, and approved of, and their certificates are attached to the legislation set forth in the Company's pamphlet. The trust deed or mortgage and bonds were prepared by Samuel J. Tilden & Andrew H. Green. One million dollars of these bonds are now offered for sale, and every precaution has been taken to render the principal and interest secure to the bondholders, to wit.:

First—The mortgage covers the roadbed, equipment, lands amounting to 1,504,000 acres, granted by the Government, city property, and all property now owned by the Company, or that may hereafter be acquired by them.

Second—By an arrangement with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, whereby they indorse these bonds, promising to pay them at maturity.

Third—By another arrangement with said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, whereby they agree to pay the three coupons falling due, pending the construction of the unfinished portion of the road to the lake.

Fourth—The proceeds of sales of lands are paid into the Trustee's hands, on account of the interest and principal of these bonds.

Fifth—William H. Swift, Samuel J. Tilden and Andrew H. Green, will act as Trustees for the First Mortgage Bondholders, and the avails of the Bonds sold are to be paid to them in trust, to be by them disbursed, upon such vouchers as they may deem sufficient and satisfactory, for work done and materials furnished in and about the construction and equipment of the Road, and for such other expenses of the Company as the said Trustees may deem proper to be paid.

Thus making the bond a desirable one in every particular.

The following extract is from a recent report made by Jno. C. Campbell, Esq., Chief Engineer:

"I would respectfully urge upon the Company the desirableness of completing forty miles of road from Hudson northward, and equipping the same for business. This length of road completed will extend ten miles into the timber, giving great value to our lands, now much sought for; and enable us to cut and bring to the lake a portion of the timber with which these lands are covered. Good pine logs are to-day worth $18 per M. B. M., in Lake St. Croix, and if our road to-day was completed and fully equipped for forty miles, I do not think I exaggerate in saying that we could earn $1,000 per day net in carrying out our lumber, together with the local business to be done upon this portion of the road.

$800,000 will complete and equip the first forty miles, much of this part of the line being already graded.

I am satisfied by further examination, that the estimate of earnings for the road, when completed through to the lake, made by me in February last, will be fully realized. The wheat crop of Minnesota for this year is estimated at 16,000,000 bushels."

Drafts on New-York current funds or Government obligations (the highest price will be allowed for the latter) may be sent to us at our expense, when the bonds will be sent by express, free of charge, to the purchaser.

It is the intention to place the securities of this Company upon the Brokers' Board as soon as 40 miles of road are ready for operation.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK.—THE books for the increase of the capital stock of the TENNESSEE NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS, Tennessee, will remain open only a few days longer for subscriptions of stock, at the banking house of Messrs. BOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., where CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS will be immediately furnished.

OCTOBER DIVIDEND.—There will be a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TEN (10) PER CENT. made payable Oct. 3, 1866, on the old and new stock that may be subscribed at that time.

Eastern dividends will be payable at the banking house of Messrs. Howes & Macy. Collections and other business through this bank will be promptly attended to without charge when in behalf of its stockholders.

GEORGE R. RUTTER, President.
WALTER S. MORGAN, Cashier.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.—The coupons of the First Mortgage 8 per cent. bonds of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, due 1st October next, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of

GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 47 Exchange-place.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York and Fishkill Iron Company, will be held at their Office, No. 166 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 24, 1866, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

$50,000 WANTED IN A MERCANTILE business that will readily yield from 45 to 50 per cent.; distillers preferred. Address, for three days, C., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 7.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, On sums from $1 to $5,000.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK, Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av. Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, CANAL-ST., corner of VARICK. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax. Deposits in September draw interest from Oct. 1. ASSETS, $2,285,068 14.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO STOCKBROKERS AND CAPITALISTS.—The advertiser, a member of the Board of Brokers, possessed of a fair amount of cash means and undoubted credit, desires a partner with capital to prosecute a stock commission business, or would attach himself to some established house as partner or otherwise, where his capital and services could be made available. All communications confidential. Address A. B., Box No. 459 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN IN POSSESSION OF an enterprise that, upon an investment of $20,000, promises profits approaching half a million dollars, or more, desires to find a party disposed to invest therein, and will give full information to such as desire it. Address with real name, EUROPE, Box 1,166 Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, with a few hundred dollars, in an established paying office business. Call at No. 631 Broadway, Room No. 4, between 9 and 11 A. M.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—A FINE writing mill, 100 acre reservoir; machinery worth more than double the price of the whole property. Apply at CARLE & STRONG, No. 153 Water-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN TRAVELING South to sell a choice article of fancy goods; one having a Southern trade and similar line of goods. Address G. S., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFINS, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's.—The largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Fresh gas every day. Every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

MME. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF INFORMS her pupils and the public that she has returned to the City for the season, and will give lessons in singing in all branches of the art, at her residence, No. 6 Depaw-row, Bleecker-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as agreed by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid's as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22	Peter Gosline		$50	10
Aug. 22	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Aug. 22	Hannah Frankfield		50	10
Aug. 22	P. M. Hawkins		25	5
Aug. 22	W. H. Potter		100	20
Aug. 22	Theo. Rogers		40	8
Aug. 22	Amos Robbins		200	50
Aug. 22	P. P. Shaw		25	5
Nov. 18	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Nov. 18	C. O. Clark		200	50
Nov. 18	J. N. Scott		50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20	Jno. Alexander		25	5
Feb. 20	Wm. Duer		100	20
Feb. 20	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Feb. 20	Wm. H. Potter		100	20
Feb. 20	Maxwell & Co.		25	5
Feb. 20	Abrm. Storms		50	10
May 20	J. N. Scott		50	10
May 20	A. L. Anderson		120	25
Aug. 20	J. B. Hull		100	20
Aug. 20	Arethusa Hal		25	5
Aug. 20	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
Aug. 20	A. Mygatt		100	20
Aug. 20	Mary L. Schoonmaker		150	50
Nov. 12	E. O'Neill		25	5
Nov. 12	W. H. Potter		100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20	J. B. Krug		125	25
May 22	Maria H. Williams		20	4
Aug. 20	Wm. C. Egleston		75	15
Aug. 20	E. J. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Joseph H. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Wm. H. Norris		125	25
Aug. 20	Mary Whitehouse		5	1
Nov. 11	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Lockwood & Norris		250	50
May 19	H. J. Wolcott		25	5
Aug. 17	W. H. Marston & Co.		25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr., Notary Public, City of New-York.

[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1866.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION, BY JOHN H. DRAPER, AUCTIONEER.

The following Government vessels will be sold at public auction, at the Government wharf, Castle Garden, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, viz:

Steamboat *Mary Benton*, 365 tons.
Steamboat *C. W. Thomas*, 260 tons, and
Barge *Cedar Hill*, (double deck.)

Payments to be made in Government funds.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Brevet Major-General and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 61 Chambers-st., N. Y.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Bonded Warehouse in basement of No. 40 Cortlandt-st., on September 18, at 11 A. M., for non-payment of taxes under the Internal Revenue Law, the following named articles, the property of the Havana Cigar Manufacturing Company, viz.:

21 presses (double.)
1 case containing wood screws for presses.
42 stands.
2 cases of guage boxes.
10 cases containing about 1,550 pounds stem and stem smoking tobacco.
1 case containing tobacco sundries, tools, &c.
5 large tables.
31 chairs.
1 tub containing tobacco.
1 wooden shovel.
1 case containing 25,800 cigarettes.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising black walnut, mahogany and oak chairs, in hair-cloth; 40 English velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mahogany and black walnut book-cases, rosewood etageres, rosewood and black walnut marble-top buffets and wardrobes, office furniture of all descriptions. Also, about 50 fine line and colored engravings, and chromo-lithographs; about 40 oil-paintings, gilt frame French plate mantel and pier mirrors. Also, about 50 cases croquettes. At 12 o'clock two very fine piano-fortes.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 62 John-st., A WHOLESALE PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, consisting of copper and brass works, earthenware, boilers, bath-tubs, hose, water-closets, waste pipes, urinals, faucets, pumps and all other materials appertaining to a first-class plumbing establishment.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, Auctioneer, Salesrooms No. 646 Broadway.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.—BYLANDT & WALDRON will sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 681 Broadway, the fine groceries, teas, preserves, spices, cheese, wines, champagnes, clarets, liquors, &c., together with the store fixtures, belonging to the estate of the late CHESTER DRIGGS.

FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 M., at Hoboken, near the ferry, the Revenue steam propeller

CUYAHOGA,

full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement; built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, 1864. Is now in complete order.

Has one complete set of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c.; fine poop cabin, ward-room, berth-deck, and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has

Two oscillating engines, 36x32;
Two horizontal tubular boilers;
Composition screw, 10 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch;
Stores 126 gross tons coal in bunkers.

The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, Sept. 3, at Hoboken, near the ferry, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of MOISE & LAPSLEY, for the purpose of transacting a general Stock Brokerage business, exclusively on commission, at No. 39 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place, and offer their services to their friends and the public for the purchase or sale of stocks and bonds, Government securities, gold, &c.

SEPT. 17, 1866.

PHILIP A. MOISE,
SAM'L W. LAPSLEY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name of WILSON, BULL & CO. is this day dissolved under mutual consent.

(Signed) GEORGE W. WILSON, WILLIAM BULL, WILLIAM FRYER.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF WESTLAKE & HOFFMIRE is hereby dissolved. The interest of said Westlake ceased on the 3d inst. All debts due said firm, and all debts due by said firm, will be settled by

WM. HOFFMIRE.

ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Maj. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical service of the army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES, Surgeon-General, United States Army.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 25, 1866.

A BOARD OF NAVAL OFFICERS, OF which Commodore S. P. Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Conn., on the 5th of September next, for the examination of volunteer officers who have served not less than two years in the navy for admission into the regular service, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866.

All persons who are entitled to examination and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn., giving their own Post-office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY DURABILITY AND ECONOMY with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

LENOIR PATENT GAS ENGINES. Without fire, coal, smoke or noise. Half-horse to four horse power for pumping, sawing, turning, &c. LENOIR GAS ENGINE WORKS, No. 435 East 10th-st., New-York.

PORTABLE ENGINES OF FIVE, TEN and fifteen horse-power, on hand and finishing; also, stationary engines of all sizes; one pair 50-horse upright engines, in good order; one pair Andrews' 10-horse oscillating engines; locomotives, tubular and flue boilers, shafting, &c. JOHN McLAREN, 84 Horatio-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works Paterson, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House, Ladies' Collegiate course, reopens TUESDAY, 18th inst.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av., for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. D.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

GARDNER INSTITUTE. FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 19. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 26, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, With PRIMARY and COMMERCIAL Departments, Reopens Sept. 10. Circulars at the University.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J., Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations. Term opens Sept. 18. C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WATERBURY, CONN. The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home. Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

ELOCUTION. MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS will reopen his school for boys Sept. 10, at the HARVARD ROOMS, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

MRS. FITZ HENRI Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 49 Irving-place, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 685 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., opens Sept. 17. See circular.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 15th of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES for ladies and gentlemen will reopen Sept. 20. One to meet at No. 9 University-place, one near 40th-st., and one on Brooklyn Heights. In his instruction Mr. F. aims to follow the method of nature, that by which a child learns to speak, viz: the constant repetition of sentences until they become permanently impressed upon the memory, and their correct use becomes a fixed habit. By thus dealing with the mechanical difficulties apart from the theoretical, the mastery of spoken language is speedily acquired. Mr. F. will be at No. 9 University-place from Sept. 15, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., and 7½ and 8 P. M. The first term of 20 lessons is $30; the second, $25; the third, $20: the fourth, $18. Address letters Post-office Box No. 6,128.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New-York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Buildings, Washington square, New-York City. JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of Law Faculty.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers. Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 111 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Complete English and French instruction; diplomas awarded; French spoken in a few months by the boarders.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS FREE for parents and guardians, at book-store, No. 430 Broome, corner Crosby-st.; complete record of teachers wanting positions is also kept. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

W. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17. Circulars at the school, Lockwood's, No. 411, and Seggee's, No. 826 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, GOSHEN, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 17. A few vacancies. M. L. READ, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS.—Morris, Conn. For circulars containing references, address SAMUEL M. ENSIGN.

MRS. H. C. OSBORN, NO. 207 HENRY-st., Brooklyn, boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 17.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL reopens Sept. 17, at No. 1,149 Broadway.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. ESSEX, Conn.—Fall term commences Sept. 5. $300 per annum. Address M. A. CUMMING for catalogue.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reopen Sept. 17th, at No. 11 West 27th-st. Applications received after the 12th.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 66 West 46th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS A. M.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors west of Washington-square.

MISS COMSTOCK WILL RECEIVE A limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies on the 20th of September, at her residence. No. 106 West 42d-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., (old No. 77,) near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE.—(FRENCH and English.) Address Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 46th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE MISSES REES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn, Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. All applications, either personally or by letter, may be made at No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 29th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH INSTITUTE, No. 1,149 Broadway, corner 26th-st. Reopening MONDAY, Sept. 10. E. KOESSLY.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN. The next session of this Institution commences THURSDAY, Sept. 6. The Academy is located on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In the extent and appearance of its buildings, and in the beauty and healthfulness of its situation, this Academy is unsurpassed by any school in the country. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific, Classical and Military Education. Cadets of correct department study in their private rooms. Careful attention is bestowed upon the moral and religious training of cadets. Circulars can be obtained of CHARLES W. ROGERS, Esq., No. 50 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware Co., Penn.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 69 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Now in its forty-seventh year, reopens Monday, Sept. 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the University; also to the following gentlemen, whose sons attended the past year: Rev. Drs. Beach and Hornblower, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rev. E. E. Rankin, Gen. Lefferts, J. M. McLean, Esq., President Board of Education, R. J. de Cordova, Esq., and many others, whose names, with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE. A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Prof. A. BOURSAUD, late Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Institute, will reopen his school on the 19th of September next at Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 25 miles from the City. The French is the language of the family, and will be constantly used in the Institution. Circulars may be obtained by writing or applying to Messrs. IVISON, PHINNEY & Co., Publishers, No. 48 Walker-st., or at the present residence of the Principal, No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON, Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20. All applications, either personally or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL. The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination. For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE. At Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens Sept. 10. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds on the Hudson; a complete gymnasium and a safe skating pond, make this the most delightful place for a boarding-school. Classics, higher mathematics and four modern languages, are taught by nine resident teachers. All the scholars speak French, English and Spanish, and many German. Circulars: Broadway, No. 183, Milhau's drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE. Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept. 10. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN. "THE SERAPEIUM," No. 896 Broadway. Classes limited to six. Circulars at CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO.'S, No. 654 Broadway, in the Educational Department.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY. A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13. BENJAMIN, GILMAN and ALLEN, Principals.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17. For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MISS OLSSEN'S English and French Classes for young ladies, No. 282 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between A. BERNARD and P. M. W. REDFIELD is dissolved by mutual consent. The school will hereafter be conducted under the sole direction of the undersigned. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S English, French and Classical School for Young Gentlemen will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested. The Primary Department receives children of six years of age and upward.

LITCHFIELD BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Fall term will open Oct. 16, with a full corps of teachers. Three Departments—Classical, Commercial and Primary. For circulars and full particulars address GEO. W. MASON, Secretary, Litchfield, Conn.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK: E. S. Van Winkle, Esq.; Wm. E. Curtis, LL. D.; Hon. L. B. Woodruff, LL. D.; Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Columbia College.

S. ALBAN'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOY'S.—This school will reopen in the rooms attached to S. Alban's Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 47th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1866. For prospectus apply at the principal's residence, No. 99 East 49th-st., in person, or by letter. Rev. McWALTER BERNARD NOYES, A. M., Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLLEGIATE school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTING AND engineering and naval architecture taught at Hosack Hall, No. 57 West 44th-st., by teachers from Ericsson's office, together with a full classical and commercial course. Will open Sept. 11. Rev. JAMES McDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., Director. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

M. ERNEST FISTON'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School for Boys, (formerly C. D. Morris',) No. 56 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 10. Circulars obtained at the school after Sept. 1.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MRS. C. W. HORTON'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies, will reopen at Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 19 with able and experienced teachers in every department. Boarders limited to fifteen. For circulars, address as above.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The sixth annual session of this institution commenced on the 10th inst. For circulars apply at the school, corner of 16th-st. and Rutherford-place. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. K. H. MYERS.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

A PARISIAN LADY OF TEN YEARS' experience in the best schools in the City, has a few hours which she will give to private pupils or schools. Address or apply to Mlle. B., No. 149 East 30th-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL,—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 17.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school, for young ladies and children, No. 53 West 32d st., will reopen on MONDAY, 17th of September.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The scholars are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their English and French school, for day scholars and boarding pupils, on MONDAY, the 24th September, at No. 58 West 25th-st.

CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen Monday, Sept. 3. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College.

INSTRUCTION.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE, Under the management of SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA. Residence No. 17 Great Jones-st., will open Oct. 1, at MASONIC BUILDING, 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York, where meanwhile he will be present on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. to distribute circulars and explain all particulars of his method. Subscription lists and circulars also at Messrs. Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway, up stairs.

PROF. C. MASSINI writes to Signor Borra: "My good friend—Your system is all that is needed; and when this shall be well understood, you and Cheve will have done more good than any other musicians for the advancement of the musical art in this country."

For references, terms, &c., see Circulars.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Nos. 161 FIFTH-AV. and 937 BROADWAY, corner 22d-st., REOPENS SEPT. 17. Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access, indeed for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon. Gymnastic instruction will be provided. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 160. Very few have left, in some years none, for other schools. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call. Several names of patrons for two or more years follow:

Jno. Auchincloss,	Hon. W. E. Dodge,	Wm. L. Skidmore,
Chas. G. Harvett,	Henry Day,	John Sherwood,
Wm. R. Bliss,	Edmund Dwight,	Cyrus A. Smith,
John S. Boyd,	Rev. T. Edwards,	G. M. Speir,
J. H. Burton,	George Gordon,	James Stokes,
Benj. F. Butler,	Parker Handy,	Chas. N. Talbot,
L. R. Cannon,	Oliver Harriman,	Geo. P. Tyng,
Watson E. Case,	Enoch Ketcham,	A. S. Underhill,
John R. Cecil,	Calvin E. Knox,	H. C. Van Vorst,
Nath. Chater,	Legrand Lockwood,	Ralph Wells,
Kenny Couillard,	Robert Schell,	John C. Work,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Henry Shaw,	Thos. S. Young.

HOME INSTITUTE. A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y. MISS M. METCALF, Principal. Christmas Term will begin WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. Circulars, with full particulars, can be had on application, from the Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866. For circulars, address BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

FOUR BOARDING PUPILS, (BOYS,) Will be received into the family of the Principal of the SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, Philadelphia, Penn. Address Prof. JOHN P. BIRCH, A. M., No. 639 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE. An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J. The Fall term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For information apply to Rev. THOMAS G. WALL, Principal.

MISS HAVENS, NO. 250 MADISON-AV., will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING, At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY. The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

PARKER ACADEMY. A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn. For circular address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS DEWEY Will receive a few classes of ladies in History and English Literature this Winter. One class is especially designed for young ladies just leaving school. Particulars and subscription papers at Mr. JAS. MILLER'S bookstore, No. 522 Broadway. Miss Dewey refers to her father, Rev. Dr. Dewey, Rev. Dr. Bellows, President Barnard, of Columbia College, Mr. William C. Bryant, Mr. Henry T. Tuckerman, and Mr. George William Curtis.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE. No. 70 MADISON-AVENUE. Will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MLLES. AUBERT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

MME. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20. Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—A CLERGYMAN in Central New-York will take four boys, under 15 years of age, in his family. Thorough instruction will be given in the common and higher English branches, Latin, modern languages and music. French and Spanish can be spoken by the family. Particular attention will be given to the home training of the pupils. References—Dr. Willard Parker, New-York; Lyman Dennison, Esq., New-York; Rev. E. Hitchcock, 14th-st. Presbyterian Church; Everett P. Wheeler, Esq., No. 148 5th-av., New-York. For particulars apply to C. B. VAILL, No. 75 Worth-st., New-York.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms, $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., Mr. McAllister, No. 49 Nassau-st., or address Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circular.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Penn. A Home School for good boys. Thorough instruction; healthy and free from bad influences; eight experienced teachers represent the various departments. Catalogues of Messrs. Harris & Bro., No. 49 John-st., or address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

DR. B. W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Names of some parents of pupils as references: Wm. A. Booth, James Breath, Charles E. Butler, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Wm. M. Evarts, F. V. Hamlin, Dr. J. Linsly, George D. Munroe, Robert McKim, Jos. Nason, Dennis Perkins, E. T. Tefft, J. B. Varnum.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING Institute, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Individual instruction in all branches. Full commercial, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; pupils are received at any time; open day and evening; Fall term commences September 3. Address Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

MADAME VALENCIA'S INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem, resumes exercises on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. The School is conducted on the most approved plan, combining all the advantages of a polite and liberal education.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER thirteen years of age, in the home of a clergyman, thirty miles from New-York; will open Sept. 19. Circulars may be found at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway.

MISS AUGUSTA ZARN WILL OPEN A German, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 3, at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn. Miss Augusta Zarn will be at home Sept. 1 to receive applications.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., offers a pleasant home, kind care and thorough instruction to twelve boys. Term commences Sept. 17. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on 3d September. Circulars may be had by addressing Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck. A French teacher wanted.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—Miss HELEN M. G. STEVENS, Principal. The thirtieth year opens TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Catalogues, with full particulars, sent on application.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 55 West 32d-st. The tenth year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstores of Ivison, Phinney & Co., Appleton's and others, and at the school-rooms.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH school for young ladies and children, No. 328 4th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at the school.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER ENGLISH and French school for young ladies and children, from No. 71 West 23d-st. to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Applicants for admission to the Collegiate Department will present themselves for examination on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 9½ A. M., in the council-room of the University.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, N. Y., opens on Sept. 4. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, AFTER ONE year of absence in Europe, will, as before, make engagements to teach in schools as well as in private. Address J. LEROUX, No. 411 4th-av.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for both sexes; $200 a year. For circulars, references, &c., address Rev. W. PECK.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 62 East 39th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, (Classical, Commercial, English, French, with preparatory departments,) No. 120 West 4th-st., corner Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Geo. W. Clarke, A. M., Principal, fits students of all ages for business or college, opens its twenty-fourth academic year MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1866. Location unsurpassed for health, pleasantness and quiet, and accessible by rail from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. Rooms large, well ventilated, and lighted. System of instruction matured through twenty-three years of successful experience, and administered by an ample corps of accomplished and thorough teachers. School always open for inspection of parents, and the Principal, who resides in the Institute, may be conferred with day or evening.

Reference is made only to the present patrons, among whom are:

Hon. F. A. Conkling,	Nicholas Quackenbos, Esq.,	S. M. Beard,
Hon. W. R. Beebe,	Geo. Mitchell,	George Hoffman,
A. R. Wetmore,	Gen. J. P. Hatch,	Ch. Schlessinger,
Robert Bonner,	Gardiner A. Sage,	E. C. Lamson,
Charles Sliven,	Francis P. Sage,	E. C. Jenkins,
Th. E. Tomlinson,	Thos. M. Taylor,	Stephen Philbin,
Nelson Sherwood,	N. W. Graham,	C. C. Marchant,
R. G. Burling,	Dr. S. T. Hubbard,	Jas. W. Lewis,
Isaac B. Kirtland,	Dr. A. P. Dalrymple,	R. T. Edwards,
Dan'l E. Delavan,		Victor Freund,
D. H. Baldwin,	Dr. H. M. Aschenbrenner,	J. B. Thompson,
A. J. McWhirter,		H. Oberndorfer,
	John Tappin,	Isaac S. Valentine,

and more than one hundred other well-known citizens, whose names, with those of their sons, are contained in the catalogue and circular to be had at the Institute.

N. B.—Students for College, West Point and Naval Academy are allowed (individually) to advance to higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.—THE SUBSCRIBER has constantly on hand a large stock of Winsor & Newton's celebrated oil and water colors, canvases, brushes, school-boxes, pastels, studies, &c. Teachers and schools supplied on the most advantageous terms. Price lists now ready. WM. SCHAUS, Artists' Colorman, No. 749 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—PROF. TELLERING, NO. 907 Broadway, established 1852, will receive one or two young gentlemen as day scholars, to teach them privately and more thoroughly than at common schools the elementary and higher English branches, French, German, Latin, &c. Terms on application.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT, HAMILTON, Canada, 40 miles from Niagara Falls, English and French education, to boarders $100 per annum. Pupils received at any time.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open at No. 923 Broadway, Sept. 17.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., will open be on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

TEACHERS.

ADULT OR GROWN PUPILS PREferred. All English branches (composition particularly), music, drawing. References, institutions and first families of New-York. GOVERNESS, No. 18 St. Mark's-place.

A LADY OF THIRTEEN YEARS' EXperience in teaching music, French, (spoken,) Latin and English, desires an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family. Highest references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,504 N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER IN A school or private family, by a young lady competent to teach the English branches, music, French and Spanish; satisfactory references and testimonials. Address M. B. S., Ashland House, New-York City.

AN INSTRUCTOR IS WANTED TO COMplete a course of study in German language and literature, and to give a knowledge of Greek. Address LINGUIST, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTED—CLASSICS APPLY at No. 212 5th-av., from 10 to 11 A. M.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

10,000 pounds PLUG TOBACCO, three-quarters in half-boxes and one-quarter in quarter-boxes, of a grade not inferior to the grade commonly known as "Navy Plug;" each plug to weigh, as nearly as possible, one (1) pound. It will only be purchased "tax paid."

Boxes to be of the best kind, made for the purpose.

Samples of the Tobacco must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

The tare of each package of Tobacco purchased must be carefully ascertained, and with the gross and net weight marked thereon. It will be verified by stripping a sufficient number of boxes, and the Tobacco inspected and compared with the retained samples at the time of delivery.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Brvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit, stone-block pavements:

Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenues.
Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenues.
Canal-street, from Broadway to West-street.
Pine-street, from Pearl to Front-street.
Pine-street, from South to Front-street.
Front-street, from Wall-street to Old-slip.
Forty-eighth-street, from East side of Seventh-avenue to Broadway.
Fifty-third-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues.
William-street, from Beaver to Pearl-street.
Fiftieth-street, from Seventh to Ninth-avenue.
Vestry-street, from Greenwich to Canal-street, and
Thirtieth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.

Also, for the construction of sewers in Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue; Hudson-street, between Grove and Hammond streets, and Greenwich-street, between Christopher and Hammond streets; Houston-street, between Thompson and Lawrence streets; between Fifty-first and Fifty-sixth streets and between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River; Lewis-street between Broome and Stanton streets; One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues; Leroy-street between Bedford-street and St. Luke's-place; and Laurens-street between Canal and Broome, with branches to Grand-street, and for six receiving basins and culverts, and for an outlet sewer in Thirty-third-street, at East River, with branches in First-avenue and in Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

Plans may be seen and blank forms for bids and specifications obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Sept. 13, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS indorsed "Proposals for Embankment," also with name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, 1866, for the making an embankment (of about 4,500 cubic yards of material) against the north side of the old receiving reservoir in Central Park.

Forms, which must in all cases be used for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Sept. 12, 1866.

WATER COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, CITY HALL, JERSEY CITY, Sept. 11, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, 17th of September next at 7 o'clock P. M., for building a brick sewer in Essex-street, from Hudson-street to the Hudson River. Plans and specifications to be seen at this office.

J. S. DAVENPORT, President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, 11TH AND 17TH WARDS.

Notice is hereby given that I have received the annual collection list of this district, of the valuations and enumerations subject to tax on the first day of May, 1866, under the United States Internal Revenue laws; that the duties and taxes enumerated thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend for the collection of the same, at my office, Room No. 27 Bible House, Astor-place, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 10th day of September, 1866, until the 20th day of September, 1866, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons against whom taxes appear upon said list, are required to pay the same before the expiration of the period aforesaid, and payments may be made during business hours, on any day previous to the time specified.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector, Seventh District, State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY LAST, A POCKETBOOK containing a draft for $17 75, specie $47 20, and two cancelled notes of no value except to the owners. Ten dollars reward will be paid on return of above property to GEO. A. WICKS & CO., No. 81 Franklin-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 19.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE....LAMARIE....SATURDAY, Oct. 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
SCOTLAND....Hall....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
ENGLAND....Grace....SATURDAY, Sept. 29
ERIN....Cutting....SATURDAY, Oct. 6
HELVETIA....Ogilvie....SATURDAY, Oct. 13
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and 30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 26.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, November 7.
The British iron steamship BELLONA, 3,000 tons, now lying at Pier No. 3 North River, will sail for London direct on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at 12 noon.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF MANCHESTER, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45, North River, for Queenstown and Liverpool, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers only. For passage apply at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway. JNO. G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY....Sept. 19
CITY OF EDINBURGH....SATURDAY....Sept. 22
CITY OF LIMERICK....WEDNESDAY....Sept. 26
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY....Sept. 29
CITY OF DUBLIN....WEDNESDAY....Oct. 3
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States Currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$90
Second class..$80.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, and taking passengers to England, France and Germany, leave New-York on the following THURSDAYS:
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 h. p., Sept. 20.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 h. p., Oct. 4.
For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st., New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.
The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE.
KINGDOM....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
COLUMBIA....SATURDAY, Sept. 29
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.
For further information apply at the company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA....Sept. 19
PALMYRA....Sept. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown....$36 Currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD. FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, carrying the U. S. Mail. The U. S. M. Steamship BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, will positively sail on the above day.
For freight or passage, apply to RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.
LEXOW & RUST, No. 2 New Chambers-st., Passenger Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
The first-class British iron steamship "MELITA," Capt. HARDIE, will sail for the above port from Pier 45, East River, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.
For freight or passage apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

PANAMA, NEW-ZELAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.
OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zeland, on the 24th of June, by steamship KAKAI, followed by the KAIKOURA, MATAURA and RUAHINE monthly.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zeland and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The voyages of the Company's ships will be made in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
TIME.—From New-York to Wellington, 40 days; from Panama to Wellington, 28 days; to Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional; Wellington to New-York, 42 days; Wellington to Panama, 28 days; from Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly. Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or CHAS. W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—THE United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co. will dispatch the elegant and popular steamship GUIDING STAR, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, Sept. 22. Freight will be received at pier No. 43 North River, commencing 17th inst. For engagement of freight and passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.
The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:
VERA CRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
FLORIDE, ——, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERRE, Nov. 28.
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates. Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Sept. 19.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Sept. 26.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 3.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE ELEGANT and popular steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Passage, $25. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
SEPT. 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
SEPT. 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships
EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
The steamer EMILY B. SOUDER will leave THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.
AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO
Columbia....$27 00 | West Point....$38 00
Augusta....27 00 | Montgomery....41 00
Atlanta....34 00 | Mobile....51 95
and New-Orleans $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroad.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES....Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to
Augusta....$27 | Eufaula....$35 | Montgomery..$41 00
Macon....31 | Albany....$35 | Mobile....51 95
Columbus....35 | Atlanta....34 | New-Orleans..55 00
which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at 3 P. M.
Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
CHANGE OF DAY. EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship NIGHTINGALE, G. F. CARPENTER, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
ALABAMA, LIMEBURNER, Commander, sails Sept. 22.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Sept. 29.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. GEO. E. LANE, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, on or about Oct. 1, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
At greatly reduced rates.
For passage or freight apply at No. 177 west corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The A 1 steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, from Pier No. 14, East River. Bills of lading signed at office.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

LOW RATES TO NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.
FREIGHTS.
To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.
To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.
PASSAGE.
To Norfolk $6. City Point and Richmond $8.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

OUTSIDE LINE STEAMSHIPS,
FOR WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship THAMES, Capt. SWIFT, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship MARMION, Capt. MONTGOMERY, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cor. Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 40 North River.
Bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship SHERIDAN, Capt. J. H. BOLTON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:32, and 6:32 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:32, and 6:32 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, FOR TWO LADIES, good board in a pleasant, respectable family, at moderate rates, in some town or pleasant village convenient to New-York. References exchanged. Address, with particulars, terms, &c., E. T. M., Box No. 3,250 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for Fall and Winter at moderate rates, five minutes' walk from the depot. R. S. STEVENSON, Henry-st., Stamford.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
[illegible] and commodious steamer, WILLIAM COOK.
Capt. L. [illegible] will leave the south side of the Pier at the [illegible]ay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and [illegible], and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE. FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.
The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

SEPTEMBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY and Long Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Sept. 12, 4½ P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 12, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 13, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 14, 11½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 14, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 15, 1 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 15, 8 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 16, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 16, 12½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 18, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 19, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 19, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 20, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 21, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 22, 2½ P. M.	

SEPTEMBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays, when it will be 25 cents. Freight on light bbls., 12½ cents; light bbls., 20 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Sept. 14, 7½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 14, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, 15, 12 A. M.	Monday, 17, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, 18, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, 18, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, 19, 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, 19, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, 20, 11½ A. M.	Thursday, 20, 3 P. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and carriages.
Cards at No. 153 West st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 Hudson-st.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip. N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

LLOYD'S DOCK, HUNTINGTON AND OYSTER BAY AND NORTHPORT—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 17, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:30 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad, the new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains; through in three hours. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, Sept. 25, the steamer MARY POWELL will leave New-York at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

TO LET.

LARGE WHARF IN PHILADEPHIA TO rent; conspicuously situated on the Schuylkill River, west side, between Chestnut and Market sts; admirably located for the lumber or coal trade. Apply to J. G. GILMAN, Exeter, N. H., or to GUMMEY & SONS, Philadelphia.

FURNISHED GOTHIC COTTAGE TO rent, from October to May 1st; very pleasantly situated in the centre of a plot of 2½ acres, tastefully laid out; 3 minutes from depot, telegraph, and post-office; has 13 rooms, and is a very desirable winter residence. Apply to HENRY A. KNAPP, Fairfield, Conn.

TO LEASE—ON BROADWAY, WEST SIDE near Stewart's, an elegant marble warehouse, suitable for the retail dry goods or wholesale millinery goods trade; has all modern improvements and is strictly first-class in every particular. For terms, plans, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FROM NOW UNTIL MAY 1, 1868, the bulkhead and 10 lots, situated between 12th and 13th sts., North River; this is a desirable property for either lumber, coal or iron-yard. Apply on the premises or of ZENO SECOR, No. 68 West-st., up stairs.

BROADWAY STORE TO RENT OR LEASE—Just above Bleecker-st.; a very desirable first floor, 25x100 feet, on the west side of Broadway. Possession at once. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen only, without board, at No. 149 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—A FURNISHED BROWN-STONE ENGLISH basement house, to a private family only; location, equipment and condition unsurpassed. Inquire at the house, No. 45 West 31st-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET UNTIL May 1—Rent $500 per month. Address J. TERHUNE, No. 82 Front-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—One hour from New-York by railroad. Inquire of W. C. BUTLER, No. 50 Dey-st.

STEAM TO LET—ON CANAL AND WALKER streets, near Broadway, with light rooms; power unexceptionable. P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive list of furnished and unfurnished City and country houses to let.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR OF BUILDING NO. 180 Broadway. Apply as above.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FINE, PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, to let to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, on second floor, at No. 25 Abingdon-square. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BOARDING—FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE for gentlemen and their wives; also rooms in suites; a pleasant room without board, at No. 34 West 29th-st.; dinner at 6.

ONE FAMILY OF FOUR OR SIX adults can obtain board for the Winter, where there are no other boarders; a splendid suite of rooms, all connecting, heated with steam, hot and cold water, use of bath room, &c.; half an hour from Wall-st, and perfectly accessible at all times. Address W. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can find large, elegantly furnished rooms on parlor or second floor, in an English basement house, with closets and water in room, and bath-room adjoining; family small; location, No. 46 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS—THREE ROOMS ON first or parlor floor; large room with alcove and hall room on third floor to rent furnished to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired; satisfactory references offered and asked. Apply at No. 39 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR floor, consisting of four rooms, containing hot and cold water, gas and use of bath; also, two large communicating rooms on second floor, and two third-story front rooms; references. Apply at No. 120 East 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square.

A TWO-STORY FRONT ROOM AND hall bedroom connecting, and well furnished, to let, with full board, to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 206 West 29th-st., opposite Lamartine-place; house first-class; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR Brooklyn, in a first-class private family, two rooms on second floor for gentleman, wife and daughter; all the surroundings must be unexceptionable. Giving full particulars, address EAST, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE want an unfurnished front room, with board, in a private family, below 30th-st. Best reference given. Address, stating terms and location, A. G. D., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS WITH first-class private table for families or parties of gentlemen, may be obtained in a private family. Only parties of the highest respectability need apply at No. 51 West 16th-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OF RETIRED habits desire one or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, without board, except dinner at noon for lady; permanent, if suited; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, CHAUCER, Station D, Bible House.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON THE Kingsbridge-road and 180th-st. Apply to C. A. CHESEBROUGH, 10th-av. and 180th-st., or to HENRY TROWBRIDGE & CO., No. 33 Howard-st.

AT NO. 137 WEST 13TH-ST., A SUITE of rooms on second floor, and some single rooms, with board; reference given and required; house first class.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms, well furnished, for four persons, in a private house, with or without board. Inquire at No. 28 University-place.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

FOR SALE.

GEO. W. SIMMONS' JR. REAL ESTATE BROKER No. 96, Broadway, New-York.
Those having houses to rent for the coming season, or for sale, may find tenants and purchasers by leaving descriptions at this office. Prompt collection of rents. References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FOR SALE
A splendid country residence on the north side of Long Island, half a mile east of Whitestone landing, 12 miles from New-York; water front on East River, about 800 feet, lawn, garden and orchard, 12 acres pasture, and woodland 13 acres, in all about 26 acres; great variety of fine natural and ornamental trees; private lane a mile long; mansion 50 feet square, with every convenience; large carriage-house and barn, farmer's and gardener's cottages, and all requisite outbuildings, ice-house supplied from a pond on the premises; the whole in fine order. Its proximity to the City, combined with retirement, its healthfulness, advantages for bathing and fishing and boating, with a marine view of unsurpassed beauty, make it as desirable a residence as any within 20 miles of New-York. Address J. O., Box No. 1,165 Post-office.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, A beautiful country residence on Long Island. The undersigned offer at private sale the residence of the late James Witherspoon, situate on Manhasset Neck, Long Island, about twenty-two miles from New-York, and of easy access both by steamboat and railroad. The place contains 45 acres, 20 of which are woodland and lawn, the balance under cultivation. The house has been built about 7 years, is 35 by 70 feet, contains 10 rooms besides the attic story, and is in good repair. There is also a fine barn, carriage-house, tool and wood house, and a gardener's cottage. The place is well stocked with large and small fruit, extends to the water, and has a fine beach, on which a bathing-house is erected. Fine boating and fishing. To parties wishing a healthy and elegant country residence, at a moderate cost, this offers an opportunity seldom met with. Apply to WITHERSPOON BROS., No. 262 West 13th-st.; THOMAS CHALMERS, No. 71 Varick-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN THE PLEASANT AND healthy village of Cheshire, Conn., 14 miles from New-Haven, and 23 from Hartford, a spacious cottage, containing 16 rooms; is nearly new, and was built of the best materials, and by days' work; in perfect order; piazza nearly surrounds the house; suitable for a large family; good water, never failing; immense cistern by the house and one by the barn; the barn is large, with stalls for four horses; also cow-house; 7 acres of land, including orchard and garden; a variety of pear trees, cherry trees, &c. Easy walking distance to the town, where are several churches and the best schools in the country; also, convenient to railway station; terms reasonable and possession given when desired.

FOR SALE—THOSE MAGNIFICENT, FIRST-class, four-story, high-stoop brown-stone-front houses and lots, fronting Central Park, on 73d-st.; the most desirable location in New-York, commanding a fine view of the Park, having all the modern improvements, sewer, water, and gas; the street will be paved with Belgian pavement this Fall: terms made to suit purchasers. Apply to the owner, JAS. POTTER, No. 18 East 73d-st.

A FULL-SIZED MODERN-BUILT THREE-story house for sale, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order; partially furnished, and fuel in the cellar for one year; located in the pleasantest part of West 23d-st.; the healthiest location in the City; really city and country combined; price $35,000; possession Nov. 1; terms easy. A note from purchasers only, with name and address, to HENDERSON, Fifth-avenue Hotel, will receive attention.

ROCKY HILL, SOMERSET COUNTY, New-Jersey. For sale, a large new brick factory, with engine, shafting, &c., complete, situated on the Millstone River and Morris Canal, two miles from Kingston and four miles from Princeton depot, with dwelling-house, store-house, barn, and all necessary out-buildings, and 78 lots; will be sold reasonable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 25 FEET BROWN-stone house, in 39th-st., near 5th-av., furnished, with immediate possession, and a similar house adjoining unfurnished; possession next May. ALSO, a 22 feet brown-stone four-story house opposite, furnished or unfurnished, with immediate possession.
ALSO—For sale, a large number of first and second-class houses in various localities on favorable terms. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

BERGEN POINT.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat for sale, fronting on the Bay, with an eight-mile water view; grounds handsomely laid out, and improved with elegant shade-trees; house very large, beautifully finished, and equal in its interior arrangements to a residence on Fifth-avenue; communication with New-York sixty times a day. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON THE 5th and 8th-avs., opposite the Park; also, lots on the street adjacent to the Park; also, lots on the 6th and 8th-avs., south of the Park; also, desirable lots on the avenues and streets, for immediate improvement; also, desirable parcels of lots for investment. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE for sale in Brooklyn, No. 168 President-st., 38 feet wide, in perfect order; has every convenience; will be sold with lot 50x100 feet, or 100x100 feet, to suit purchaser. House can be examined by calling at any hour of day, as it is unoccupied. For terms apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—WINTER AND SUMMER home; price $8,500; a new cottage house, walls filled in with brick, slate roof, 12 rooms, well and cistern, located amongst fine improvements; five minutes from Valley depot, on Highland-av. Apply to J. S. OTIS, Orange, or A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 54 Cedar-st., up stairs.

CHERRY HILL BUILDING SITES FOR sale cheap and on easy terms; within 8 miles of New-York, fronting on wide avenues and in an elegant neighborhood, with stores, schools and churches in the immediate vicinity. A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Llewellyn Park, at Orange, New-Jersey, only one hour from New-York City; price $30,000; also an elegant building lot in the Park of 8 acres, for sale low. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, Library Buildings, Orange, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, ESSEX CO., N. J.—THE subscriber has residences of various values, and also very desirable building sites for sale in Montclair, a locality unexcelled for healthfulness, and where progress and improvement are the order of the day. JOHN LEVY, near Montclair Depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots on Park and 5th avs.; built in the best manner, and just completed and ready for occupancy.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID HOUSE, SITUATED No. 310 East 30th-st.; 21.6x50; lot 100 feet must be sold; one in 31st, four stories brown stone: $18,000, one in 31st-st., $14,000; 34th-st., $15,000; in 39th-st., $13,000, and several others. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

DUTCHESS COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm of 140 acres, one mile from Hamburgh Station and the river, with first-class improvements; 200 acres directly on the river, with extensive views, will be divided to suit purchasers. Apply to THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—READY FOR OCCUPANCY, THE first-class dwelling No. 2 Second-place, Brooklyn, 34 feet wide, three-story and basement, in fine order; unoccupied; lot 133 feet, with stable on rear; price $22,500. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A SPLENDID four-story house, brown-stone front, railings and balusters; to be sold very cheap to close an estate house first-class finish, inside and out; possession immediately. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ON the ridge near Tremont, a very desirable residence, with new stables and carriage-house; garden large and filled with choice fruit. Apply to J. P. DENNY, No. 495 Broadway, or to the depot master, Tremont.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A THREE-story brown-stone high-stoop house, with the furniture; location one of the best; house 25x5[illegible]; lot half the block. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,067 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENCES in good locations, furnished or unfurnished, with immediate possession. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HOUSES IN 52D-ST. between 5th and 6th avs.; three-story house No. 137 East 50th-st.; three-story houses in 62d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Apply on the premises at each place.

5TH-AV.—FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, a brown stone house on 5th-av., near 42d-st., 17x70, elegantly embellished; lot 17x100. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE farms: the subscriber has more than one hundred farms for sale in New-Jersey. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

A NUMBER OF FINE RESIDENCES handy to the City, at Morrisania, Melrose, Fordham; also, farms, lots and building sites. Apply to DITCHETT, Westchester Land Office, 2 New Chambers-st.

STABLES FOR SALE—44TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.; 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; 22d-st., near Lexington-av.; one in 16th-st. to let. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE COUNTRY PROPerty; location delightful; will sell very low; no objection to take part of the purchase money in good mining stocks. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE RESIdence of the late J. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av., with six lots and graperies. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS, WITH TWO FRAME houses, on the west side of 3d-av., between 108th and 109th sts. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY CHEAP LOTS, BEtween Madison and 5th avs., close to Central Park. POTTER BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, centrally located, with a 50-horse engine and boilers complete. Inquire on the premises, No. 224 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW STABLE ON 41ST-ST., near Madison-av.; immediate possession. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots and country property. Mailed free if desired.

47 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, (NO buildings,) ½ mile from Mulford, by Central R. R., of New-Jersey. Address Mrs. PAXTON, Jersey City P. O.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, basement and cellar, full front house and lot, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 42d sts. Address, with full particulars, or apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Real Estate Broker, No. 75 Nassau-st., Room 7.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES HAVING DEsirable rooms more than they wish to occupy.—Two gentlemen would like to secure for the Winter, in a strictly private family, a furnished parlor and two bedrooms. If breakfast could be furnished it would be agreeable, but not essential. Location between 14th and 34th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. References to be satisfactory. Address B. G. P. C., Box No. 4,161.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR ONE YEAR OR more, if suited, within easy access of the city, a neat and comfortably furnished country residence; house must have modern improvements, a good stable, and a few acres attached. Address O. C., Box No. 4,260 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR part of a house, the lower part preferred, in a central location, not too far up-town; rent must be moderate. Address Box No. 1,032 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY A gentleman and wife; would board the owner, with privilege of taking one or two others; reference given and required. Address N. WILLIAMS, Station G.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CLIFTON W. TAYLEURE....Manager.
BRILLIANT OPENING OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 17,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
as Capt. Roderick O'Donnell, in his great new play,
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
A splendid cast, accessories, &c.
TUESDAY, Sept. 18, BROUGHAM'S LAST NIGHT, when he appears as
MICAWBER, in DAVID COPPERFIELD,
and in his
"RECONSTRUCTED" PO-CA-HON-TAS.
TWO NIGHTS
of the great Shakspearean Comedian and Scholar,
J. H. HACKETT as FALSTAFF.
☞ THURSDAY, Sept. 20, in "KING HENRY IV." FRIDAY, "MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR."
Box Sheet now open.

WINTER GARDEN.
The burning of THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the opening of last Summer, having deprived a company of artists, who have been represented in every country in which they have appeared as the VERY HIGHEST and most wondrous in the school of art to which they belong, of an engagement which they had traveled far to fulfill, on the very eve of its commencement, Mr. Stuart is happy in being enabled to afford the many in New-York who were by this circumstance prevented from witnessing a most extraordinary performance, the opportunity of doing so, and will introduce at the WINTER GARDEN, ON MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17, THE WONDERFUL BUISLAY FAMILY, Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes.
MONS. ETIENNE BUISLAY,
ADOLPHE BUISLAY, JOAQUIN BUISLAY,
JULIO BUISLAY, AGOUSTE BUISLAY,
GRUET BUISLAY,
JUSTIN BUISLAY,
MLLE. LOUISE BUISLAY,
MLLE. HORTENSE BUISLAY.
They will be assisted by SENORITA ROSITA, principal Danseuse and Tight-rope Performer, from the Grand Opera, Madrid;
MONS. HENRI AGOUST, the most extraordinary Juggler, Premiere Danseur and Pantomimist, and MLLE. AUGUSTINE and a complete corps de ballet.
They will appear MONDAY and EVERY EVENING, Also at a GRAND MATINEE ON EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, in their marvellous performances of NIAGARA LEAP, SPIRAL MOUNTAIN, HORIZONTAL BARS, ICARIAN GAMES, JUGGLING, TIGHT-ROPE, TABLEAUX, and BALLET.
Concluding with the serio-comic Pantomime entitled PONGO.
Pongo....M. Julio Buislay.
Doors open for Evening at 7¼, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Doors open for Matinée at 1, commencing at 1¾ o'clock.

AMERICAN OPERA. NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
H. DRAPER....Director
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17, will be produced the popular comic operetta, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA, by the following artists:
MISS FANNIE STOCKTON....INEZ
MISS MINNIE GEARY....ISABELLA
MISS LIZZIE ALLEN....LUCREZIA
MR. W. F. HILL....CARLOS
MR. E. DUCHESNE....DOCTOR
MR. M. MONTROSE....POMPOSO
MR. E. WARDEN....BALTHAZAR
Seats can be secured without extra charge.

IRVING HALL.
First appearance in America of M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.
M. HARTZ has the honor to announce his first entertainment in America, at Irving Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17, AT 8 O'CLOCK, when he will present his NEW and MATCHLESS REPERTOIRE, consisting of the most marvelous, refined and exquisite illusions of this or any other age, and which have caused the greatest amount of enthusiasm and wonder ever witnessed at any entertainment, USING ONLY GLASS APPARATUS, and accomplishing the most difficult illusions in the midst of the audience.
Among other astounding illusions will be the original feat of CAUSING EVERY WATCH IN THE ROOM TO STRIKE THE HOUR, so as to be heard in the most distant part of the building. The instantaneous growth of flower trees, as only accomplished by the Hindoos and M. Hartz. And that most remarkable of all illusions, THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD, (A MIRACLE,) possessing powers of speech, thoughts and expression, yet wanting the body.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Second appearance on Wednesday, 19th.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS AT TERRACE GARDEN, 3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE. LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
THIS EVENING, THE 89th NIGHT OF THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:
1. Polonaise—"500,000 Devils"....Hoffman.
2. Overture—"Fra Diavolo"....Auber.
3. Waltz—"Wood-Nymphs Wedding Dances"....Strauss.
4. Romance—"Robert le Diable"....Meyerbeer.
5. Polka—"Halloah"....Ziehrer.
6. Grand Selection—"William Tell"....Rossini.
7. Overture—"Marriage of Figaro"....Mozart.
8. Idyl—"The Evening Bells"....Bach.
9. Waltz—"Venus-Reigen"....Gungl.
10. Quartette—"Rigoletto"....Verdi.
11. Grand Potpourri—"Humeresken"....Riede.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO POSTPONEMENT.

ANSCHUTZ MUSIC INSTITUTE, STECK'S MUSIC HALL, NO. 141 EAST 8TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.
The office of the Institute is now open from 9 to 4 P. M., for the reception of applications and examination of pupils. For circulars, terms, &c., apply as above. The course will commence Sept. 17.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS,
At the Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining the Fifth-avenue Hotel. First week of the new sensation, the Black Crook, and the new farce by Griffin, Rooms to Let without Board, Goddess Liberty, Bannering the Sky, &c. J. H. Budworth in his Imitations. W. S. Budworth, Huges, Hogan, Griffin, Henry Abbott, Grier, Dempster, Hodgkin, and the rest of the Company in new songs and acts, &c. Admission 50 cents and 35 cents. Secured seats 75 cents. Box open daily.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—SEA AIR.—NO MORE INvigorating trip can be taken than down the Bay, and out on the Atlantic Ocean as far as the Banks; the safe and commodious steamer WYOMING leaves daily (except Saturdays) from 8th-st., East River, at 7; Peck-slip, at 7½; Christopher-st., North River, at 8½, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. Fare 50c. Schuble's Band on Board; also bait, lines and refreshments.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GURNER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,
NO. 80 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

These valuable Wines are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and their unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of the blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:

WHITE, or HOCK WINE, of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.

CLARET, a superior wine for table use.

ANGELICA, a rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.

MUSCATEL, a light-colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.

PORT.—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.

GRAPE BRANDY.—The pure distillation of our wines.

WINE BITTERS.—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhœa.

This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers weaning children, and suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subjected to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861 with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs, with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Bottle.	Per Doz.
HOCK	$1 00	$9 00
WINE BITTERS	1 25	12 00
CLARET	1 00	9 00
PORT	1 25	12 00
ANGELICA	1 25	12 00
MUSCATEL	1 25	12 00
BRANDY	2 00	20 00

We will send any quantity, from one bottle and upward, to any part of New-York City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, FREE OF CHARGE.

COAL.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL FROM LIVERPOOL, NOW LANDING AND IN YARDS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT. H. L. PARMELE & BRO., NO. 32 PINE-ST.

COAL.—$7 BEST QUALITY NUT; STOVE AND egg $8. HENRY ASHFIELD, corner of Orchard and Stanton.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
ATTENTION! ATTENTION!! ATTENTION!!!
SOMETHING NEW AND ATTRACTIVE.
NEW CURIOSITIES, NEW WONDERS, NEW DRAMA.
MIRTH AND MUSIC, PASSION AND PATHOS.
EVERYTHING TO DIVERT THE MIND, PLEASE THE EYE, AND ENLIGHTEN THE UNDERSTANDING.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 7½.
The Domestic Drama of
MARY LOCKWOOD,
MARY LOCKWOOD,
MARY LOCKWOOD,
in which Labor and its Lesson, Wealth and its Temptations, Want and its Consequences, are faithfully delineated.
Previous to the drama,
DANCE....by....MISS EMMA SCHELL
Miss FANNY TURNER, FEMALE DRUMMER.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
To be seen at all hours.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING THE GREAT LION-SLAYER, consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, etc.,
A GIANTESS OVER 8 FEET HIGH.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
A SOUTH AMERICAN SLOTH, very rare.
A REAL SOUTH AMERICAN ANTEATER, the only one ever seen alive in this country.
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES.
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.
MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,
THIS MONDAY EVENING.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, will be performed the capital comedietta entitled A REGULAR FIX. After which will be enacted Planche's charming burlesque in two acts,
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST,
in the production of which great care has been exercised in the attention necessary to secure a successful representation. The piece abounds in NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, NEW COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, EFFECTS, &c.
The entertainment will include the entire Company: Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, McKee Rankin, Jno. Farley, Metkiff, Bland, Percy, &c.; Mesdames Gomersal, Wilkins, Wall, Bland; Misses Mandeville, Cole, Cave, Lewis, Henry and Salado.
Parquette and Dress Circle, 75 cents; Orchestra chairs, $1 50; Balcony, $1; Private Boxes, $10.
Commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

IRVING HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.
MESSRS JARRETT & PALMER take great pleasure in announcing to the American public that they have engaged for the ensuing season those celebrated artists, Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, from the St. James and Egyptian Halls, London, where they appeared ONE THOUSAND NIGHTS in their popular fashionable MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENTS, as performed by them before the Prince of Wales and the elite of the London society.
In the course of the entertainment, Mrs. HOWARD PAUL will appear and sing Henry Russell's celebrated descriptive songs entitled THE SHIP ON FIRE AND THE DREAM OF THE REVELER, and present her extraordinary LIVING PHOTOGRAPH of the great English tenor, Mr. SIMMS REEVES.
Mr. HOWARD PAUL will present his original sketch, embodying a little scene of conjugal life, entitled RIPPLES ON THE LAKE, and sing during the evening the favorite old ballad, WHEN GEORGE III. WAS KING.
Full particulars will be shortly given to the public.

MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
Ladies and gentlemen of the chorus engaged for the ensuing seasons of Maretzek's Italian Opera, are requested to meet for rehearsal at Masonic Hall, No. 114 and 116 East 13th-st., on Monday, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock

GENERAL THEATRICAL TICKET OFFICE
FOR ALL FIRST-CLASS THEATRES, CONCERTS AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS, At MACOY & HERWIG'S, Stationers, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., where the patrons of amusements can rely upon obtaining CHOICE SEATS AND TICKETS AT ALL TIMES, and in advance when required. Orders will also be received for private boxes, &c., at 112 and 114 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over thirty years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by letter. Also sold at Druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse, &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; beware of imitations. Purchase at No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYsician, does not humbug with medicine. 6 Greene-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI. FRENCH THEATRE. MEDEA.
RISTORI'S TICKET OFFICE, No. 652 Broadway, at Chickering & Sons.
NOTICE.—This morning, at 9, commences the sale of reserved seats for the first three representations of Mme. RISTORI in America.
☞ A positive regulation will be made that no more than SIX seats will, under any circumstances, be sold to any person whatever.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1866, at 8, DEBUT IN AMERICA OF MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI.
The tragedy selected for this occasion will be Legouve's celebrated MEDEA.
Mme RISTORI in her great role of MEDEA, supported by her celebrated Italian company.
Scale of prices per night, including Reserved Seats:
Proscenium Boxes, containing four Seats....$20
Private Boxes, containing four Seats....16
Orchestra Seats, reserved, $3; Dress Circle, reserved, $2.
Subscriptions will be received to-day and to-morrow.
Mme. RISTORI'S first appearance in Brooklyn on THURSDAY, Sept. 27.
The sale of subscriptions for Brooklyn will commence on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER....Director
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17, MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, in Dion Boucicault's drama, RIP VAN WINKLE; OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS, Founded on Washington Irving's beautiful story.
New scenery, painted by E. Hayes and D. Strong.
The music by Thomas Baker, Esq., and M. Rivere.
Supported by Messrs. Stoddart, C. Peters, W. Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair, Mrs. Saunders, and Miss Kate Newton.
Seats can be secured from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK, THE GRAND "ICE WITCH" MATINEE.
Admission to the matinee, all parts of the house, 50 cents; children 25 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
This Theatre will REOPEN ON TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18.
During the recess the house has been cleaned and renovated throughout. Extra Stalls have been added. Boxes and Parquette newly carpeted, and every requisite for the comfort and convenience of the audience carefully considered.
A NEW STAGE has been laid and other mechanical improvements effected, in order to render the production of all plays in a most complete manner.
SEVERAL NEW PLAYS OF UNEQUIVOCAL MERIT have been received, and will be produced in rapid succession, the aim of the Manager being to present a CONSTANT VARIETY OF THE HIGHEST CLASS OF THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
On the opening night will be presented A NEW COMEDY, (Just received from London,) Entitled THE FAST FAMILY, WITH NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY BY MESSRS. H. ISHERWOOD AND G. EVANS. MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT BY MR. BUTLER. UPHOLSTERY AND APPOINTMENTS BY MR. JAMES TIMONY. COSTUMES BY MESSRS. G. FLANNERY AND BEN SCHOTEN.
AND THE FOLLOWING EXCELLENT CAST:
Monsieur Benoiton....Mr. John Gilbert
Monsieur Didier....Mr. Frederick Robinson
M. le Vicomte de Champrose....Mr. Charles Fisher
Monsieur Formicuel....Mr. Geo. Holland
Prudent Formichel, (his son)....Mr. A. W. Young
Polydore Benoiton; specimens of....Miss Mary Barrett
Fanfan Benoiton; la jeune France....Miss E. Chapman
Francois (nephew to Benoiton)....Mr. C. H. Rockwell
(His first appearance.)
Muller....Mr. Cashin
Architect....Mr. James
Servant....Mr. Ward
Blanche Didier....Miss Madeline Henriques
Clotilde (the Friend of the Family)....Miss Fanny Morant
Rose Benoiton....Mrs. Clara Jennings
Adolphine (a poor Relation)....Mrs. John Sefton
Camille Benoiton....Miss Fanny Green
Josephine....Miss Scott
Julie....Miss Timony
A VARIETY OF ENTIRELY NEW MUSIC, with favorite selections, will be performed during the evening, by the orchestra, consisting of artists of acknowledged ability, conducted by MR. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. VERNON, Miss IONE BURKE, and other members of the company not comprised in the performance on the opening night.
Acting Manager....Mr. John Gilbert
Stage Director....Mr. J. H. Selwyn
whose valuable assistance has been specially secured to insure additional completeness of detail.
Prompter....Mr. J. S. Wright
Treasurer....Mr. Theodore Moss
The box office will be open for the sale of secured seats daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,
THIS MONDAY EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR DRAMA, THE BLACK CROOK, Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, MAIME BONFANTI, RITA SINGALLI, and FIFTY DANSEUSES, from the principal European theatres. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, SUPERB COSTUMES, DAZZLING ARMORS, STARTLING EFFECTS.
And the bewildering TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Admission, 75 cents. Secured seats in Dress Circle, $1. Reserved seats in Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1 50. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Private Boxes, $8 and $10.
Seats secured six days in advance.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
In order that families and residents from suburban cities may avoid the great rush at night, and have an opportunity of witnessing this the GREATEST DRAMATIC SPECTACLE OF THE AGE, produced at an expense of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces a GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK, on which occasion the prices will be ONE DOLLAR to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,
THIS MONDAY EVENING.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
The grand spectacular drama of DER FREISCHUTZ.
Also first time here, of the drama of RABY RATLER; OR, THE PROGRESS OF A SCAMP.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager....G. L. Fox.
GITANILLA.
CHILDREN OF THE ZINCALI.
Camella (with song)....Miss Fanny Herring.
THE FAIR MAID OF PERTH.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,
THIS MONDAY EVENING.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

A BARGAIN IN PIANOS—FOR SALE—Two 7¼ octave rosewood piano-fortes, are of the most recherche style and elegance of finish, richest tone, full iron plate, overstrung bass, serpentine bottom, elegant carved legs, four rosewood corners, back finished same as the front, and both are new and extra, magnificently made by the most celebrated city makers, with five years' warrantee, and are in every way reliable; will be sold for $475. Apply at No. 690 6th-av. near 40th-st., from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M. Will be boxed for shipping if required. BATTERSON'S Storage Establishment.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—$75 to $1,000 each. Warerooms, No 596 Broadway, where may be found much the largest assortment of reed instruments in the country. A few second-hand melodeons and harmoniums at low prices.

THE ESTEY ORGAN, WITH THE CELEBRATED Vox Humana Attachment, and other improvements. "Get the best." GEO. G. SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

MUSIC.—$10 PER QUARTER FOR INSTRUCtion on the piano by an experienced teacher. Apply at No. 266 West 21st-st., near 8th-av.—(old No. 188.)

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL Conservatory, Schuberth's Building, No. 820 Broadway. Terms, $10 per quarter for every branch.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th av.,
will open for the season Oct. 6, 1866.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
For terms, &c., send for a circular.

DEGARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1866.
While in Europe Mr. DeGarmo had the honor to be elected a member of the Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris, Artistes du Théâtre Impérial de l'Opéra, which places him in immediate receipt of all new dances.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co's, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 361 Broome-st.
All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons.
Ladies meet on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS from 3 to 5½ P. M. Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 7½ to 10 P. M. Children, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 3 to 5½ o'clock P. M. Ladies Primary Classes instructed by Mrs. Brookes. Assistant Teacher J. L. De Sortie. All new dances produced in rapid succession. Soiree every WEDNESDAY EVENING.

C. H. RIVERS,
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

[illegible] DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 [illegible] All dances taught in one quarter. [illegible] lessons.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on the Brotherhood of Men.

An Immense Audience and an Affecting Season.

A more touching spectacle has rarely been presented at Plymouth Church than the scene of yesterday morning, when the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER resumed his pastoral duties, after a brief Summer vacation. It has been the custom for many years in this Church to hold a communion service at the close of the sermon preached on the first morning of the Fall season, at which as many members of the Church as can make it convenient gather about the table. This, added to the very natural desire of hundreds to see the familiar face of Mr. BEECHER, and hear the first words of his renewed ministration, filled the spacious Church long before the hour of service. Every seat was occupied, and all the available standing room, so that at least three thousand people were packed in the Church, while fringed upon the window-seats outside were many more—hundreds going away disappointed.

After a brief performance upon the organ by Mr. MULLER, Mr. BEECHER ascended the pulpit stairs. He is looking stout, hale and hearty, but the hay-fever which annually tackles him is upon him in full force, and renders him wretchedly uncomfortable, not to say asthmatic. The opening services were marked by an unusual solemnity; every one felt that Mr. BEECHER, sick, tired, grieved and troubled, was in a mood of absolute exaltation, and it needed no prophet to foresee a season of tender, loving, Christian intercourse between a noble-hearted pastor, and a people affectionate and doating, though sometimes thoughtless and presuming.

Taking as a text the 15th verse of the 3d chapter of Ephesians, viz: "Of whom the whole family of Earth is named"—Mr. BEECHER delivered substantially the following

SERMON,

the possible application of which struck with marked and perceptible force every thinking auditor to whom he spoke:

A name may signify a mere physical atom or organization. It may signify the whole range of moral qualities and of supreme excellences. Unconsciously we gather around homes clusters of associations, and at first a name may be a calendar of saintly virtues, or a record of crimes. When a man says fox, he instantly thinks not simply how a fox looks, but what he does. Disposition goes with form and figure. With the term lion is associated qualities of power, cruelty, leadership. Still more do human names tend to change, in our minds, from a mere physical identification to a disposition. The name of one man, spoken, suggests craft, *finesse*, strategy, wickedness; of another, honesty, goodness. And to such an extent does the name grow away from mere physical form, and become the index of disposition and character, that many names scarcely any longer suggest physical being. NERO means frightful cruelty; CÆSAR, ambition, imperialism. BACON signifies philosophy. Few men ever think of a form and face when ISAAC NEWTON is mentioned, but of astronomy. His name means stars, their laws—in short, nature. It is true, in the case of those whose portraits have been handed down and made familiar, that the name carries with it face and form. WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN are instances. But WILLIAM PENN does not suggest a face, but a philanthropy; not figure, but quality. Reversely, no man thinks of ARNOLD except as a name by which men are agreed to signify selfishness and treachery. In the inner sphere of life this goes on, as might be expected, with greater power. It would be difficult, yes, impossible, for a great and loving heart to analyze or tell how vast and rich and various are the contents of single names, when those names are of a father, of a mother, of a husband, wife, child or friend. That law by which the soul uses a name as a mere nail upon the wall, whereon are hung rich and costly apparel, is most powerful and obvious in the realm of sentiment and affection. In the helplessness of language to express the finer experiences of soul, we use this peculiarity to express the nameless feelings, and nascent but shapeless feelings, which otherwise would die and show no sign. We use a name which was our mother's, or some wholly trusted friend's, as we do a casket. Within it are love, grace, truth, fidelity, patience, purity, forbearance—like so many rare and precious stones. And as when we see the casket the eye does not rest on the outside, but seems to pierce to the contents, so the names around which our best life has been developed, are inventories of affections and dispositional nobilities. We go a step further. We find men after a time not only associating mere affectional and moral ideas with name, but we find that these higher uses and associations overbear and control the lower. The noun, which at first means flesh and blood, rises to the nobler functions of signifying soul-life, and, representing soul qualities, it naturally overrules the habits and associations which belong to physical names. We speak of the Cæsars, the Napoleons, meaning all, who, in every age, are like them in military ambition. We speak of the Homers, the Platos, the Miltons, the Dantes, the Shakespeares—not as if two had ever appeared of either, but as if all of like genius belonged to one family and one name. If a woman is merciful, we say she is a real Florence Nightingale. Men ridicule the romantic sentimentalisms under which this tendency shows itself, but the law and necessity seem to have been demonstrated in that these very men go on doing, in other ways, the same thing that they deride in the weak. In society men are related by blood, or by legal propinquity. But in the greater invisible society, consisting of all who have a life higher than the body, relationship takes place by a different law. Not those who have your blood in their veins, but your disposition in their soul, are your true kindred. Saul was not David's father; yet David and Jonathan were more brothers than if the same loins had begotten them, the same cradle rocked, and the same mother nourished. KOSSUTH, MAZZINI, VICTOR HUGO are all life-long exiles from country, from longing to see their country free. Patriotism makes them of one blood, and Magyar, Italian and French are one nation. For this higher and nobler relationship, overleaping all boundaries, brings all men of every nation together; disregarding all languages, deems the language of all great hearts to be one; and forgetting years and ages, brings into the grand mystic Now all, of every age, who were true, brave, loving and patient. But this which with delight we trace as a mere earthly fact, we are taught in God's Word falls out in virtue of a divine arrangement, which includes all beings, all worlds, all time. The great family on earth, ever coming, ever passing on and out of sight, and that unknown and greater household in the heavens, are of one name, and that name is, FATHER! How wonderful that name, how vast its contents, how inestimable the qualities which shall bring together—unite in one—all that ever lived, or shall ever live, in all the realms of space! When the reverent Hebrew came to the name Jehovah, he never pronounced it—a synomyn, Saddai, was uttered—and Yehovah was the silent, unpronounced name of God. So, but from different reasons, all beings shall leave the name of God unsounded and unfathomed forever and forever. The name of God is the soul of God. Who shall comprehend that? It is that central heart out of which has sprung the realm of Heaven and the wide earth, and all outlying stars, and all their populations, journeying, like unfailing rivers, toward the eternal land. Who can survey or map that heart? But, as we draw near to the land of the blessed, if we be pure in heart, we shall see God! We shall be like Him; we shall feel the mysterious relationship. Our hearts will teach our lips to say our Father. All that gives supremacy to God will seem inexpressibly attractive to us. The oneness of harmony, not identity, will be disclosed. We shall discover that we are with Christ—joint heirs to an eternal inheritance!

REFLECTIONS.

1. It is scarcely possible that the Great Family in Heaven are not in active sympathy with those on earth. We are at an inferior stage of development. Now, it is scarcely possible that a superior stage is less gifted than an inferior. But we look forward. We are inquisitive of Heaven. We are eager to know and feel its joys. We sing on earth as birds not grown—inarticulately warble snatches of incomplete melody, which one day will fill the forest and all the silent air about it. As God's great work of redemption in development is going on upon earth, how can the brotherhood above feel, know and sympathize. They do! We've sounded a cloud of witnesses. No great strugle is without attendants. There are no solitary men on earth. Bad men have invisible earth company—good men have troops of ministering spirits. And to the great invisible brotherhood encouraging our steps heavenward, how pitiable seem our weaknesses, our feuds and schisms. We work and ferment like yeast; we snarl and quarrel like animals. Our passions surge and sweep like tropic gales, that waft some and wreck some of the fleets that speck the ocean. Yet, over all, brood the silent host that have learned the meaning of brotherhood. 2. How much need is there of this great truth of soul unity in the great realm of true men! To those who care nothing, but for silver and gold, but for power and praise, it is enough that they have the PRESENT and the visible. But all whom God has truly enlightened, and who see that the earth passeth—only the great truth of God endures—and who are supremely laboring for the emergence, purificaction and power of that truth, have their experience of weakness—of the poverty of human life—of the feebleness of individual man. No man living but is made up of imperfections. Only the dead are heroes. To such there is a refuge and consolation in this sublime truth of the inner, mystic, spiritual oneness of all on earth and all in heaven. We go back, and claim a right to salute the venerable names of lapsed ages. Kings and patriarchs no longer sit in imagination as silent Egyptian figures before their temples. They are human; they are kindred; they are ours. Whatever noble thing has been well done, and raised in our hearts enthusiastic praise, that susceptibility and sympathy in us is the sign of brotherhood to him who did it! What to a man who is truly enlightened by this spirit of Christ, are ships, or houses, or lands, or power, or all that art can furnish? What though these be swept from him, if he has the still sustaining consciousness of right? I do not despise wealth nor power; these things are useful in their sphere, but they are but instruments. The smile of contempt, the sneer of the despiser, will pass away as naught—fixed on the base of right and faith, firm on the rock of universal justice, the man of faith who labors for the elevation of the brotherhood feels, and sees, and knows that he is called by the name of the whole family of earth, and that none can take it away. His name is made by himself, no man can give it him, no man can take it from him. 4. And there is another thought, one that is inexpressibly dear and comforting to me, and that is this—

MEN ARE POWERLESS

to disown us. For secular purposes we find men divided into classes, and castes, and sets, and cliques and creeds, and for lower uses this division is necessary, but to those who live in the higher spheres of hope, love and faith, there is no such power. Who can hinder my loving good men—not even good men themselves. You may turn me from your door, but you cannot turn me from your hearts, nor can you prevent the dear Lord from seeking him who is denied an entrance to your church from going out and comforting him. If your souls are purer or nobler than mine I will rejoice in you and join myself to you—you cannot hinder that; if you are better or nobler than I, I glory in it and will seek the path in which you tread. Men are powerless to disown us. Oh! the inexpressible richness possible to all who are conscious of this heart ownership—an ownership so much wider in its scope, so infinitely beyond comparison with the earthly ownership of lands, of fields, of woods or wealth, and the heart ownership that we have had in Christ—that all his true ones have had for years. As the ages roll on we shall be wiser; we shall find in the realm beyond CALVIN and ARMENIUS without even a text between them, the old Roman inquisitor and his pleading victim, those who fought the hardest here loving the warmest there. Our eyes will be opened, and as we bathe in the very atmosphere of love, growing in the very Summer of the heart of Christ, we will forget the groveling of the past, and live rejoicing, then and for all eternity, in blessed communion with the brotherhood of Him for whom the whole family of earth is named.

At the conclusion of the sermon, of which the foregoing is a sketch, during the delivery of which very many of the audience were deeply affected, Mr. BEECHER dismissed the congregation, inviting the members of the church, and all others who desired, to remain and partake of the communion. On and after next Sunday Mr. BEECHER will preach twice regularly.

THE UNION MEETING AT UNION-SQUARE.

Letters from Distinguished Public Men.

A large number of letters have been received by the Committee of Arrangements from distinguished gentlemen, invited to address the great Union meeting to be held this evening in Union-square. We have room this morning only for the following:

FROM SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 14, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 8th inst., inviting me to attend the ratification meeting to be held in the City of New-York, on the 17th inst., is received.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that I approved the call for the Convention held in Philadelphia on the 14th ult., or that I heartily indorse the doctrines enunciated in the resolution and address adopted by the Convention. These doctrines are, in my judgment, in perfect consonance with the Constitution, and with the teachings of its authors, by the adoption and observance of which on the part of the representatives of the people in the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government, the dangers which threaten us as individuals and as a nation may be averted, the national credit not only fully established for the present, but secured against all danger in the future; and the people of the country, and of the whole country, be united again by common interests and common ties, under the same Government, republican not only in name, but republican in fact.

It would afford me, therefore, great pleasure to join my fellow-citizens of New-York in their ratification of the action of the Convention referred to. I regret to be under the necessity of saying, however, that my official duties will not permit me to leave Washington; and I can only express to you my earnest desire that the proceedings of the meeting, to attend which you have so courteously invited me, may tend to increase and strengthen the conservative sentiment of the country, and thus aid the great work of restoration so auspiciously commenced by the Executive, the completion of which, at an early day, is indispensable to the welfare and safety of the people.

I am, Gentlemen, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
H. McCULLOCH.

Messrs. DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Ch'n., JOHN SAVAGE and HIRAM KETCHUM, Jr., New-York. } Committee.

FROM EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: I am honored by your note of the 5th inst., inviting me to address the great mass meeting to be held in New-York on the 17th, to respond to the action of the National Union Convention at Philadelphia; but while I most cordially approve of the objects of the meeting, I am compelled respectfully to decline the invitation. I am with great respect, truly yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Messrs. DOUGLAS TAYLOR and others, Committee on Invitations.

FROM JUDGE DAVIS.

UTICA, Sept. 14, 1866.

R. M. Blatchford, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I feel honored by having had addressed to me one of the circular letters of invitation, to attend and address the mass meeting to be held in the City of New-York on the 17th of the present month, to respond to the action of the National Union Convention lately held at Philadelphia.

I am not in the habit of addressing large assemblages, and, moreover, my engagements will not allow of my being in the City at the time indicated.

I am warmly in favor of the sentiments set forth in the resolutions and address of the Philadelphia Convention referred to, and shall be glad if the proceedings of your meeting shall have a tendency to impress them still more strongly upon the public mind. In my view, it is a matter of the highest importance to the preservation of the Union that the political majority of the next House of Representatives should be changed by the results of the approaching elections. The idea of governing the Southern States without their participation in the representation in the common Legislature, seems to me equally abhorrent to any just consideration of constitutional principles, and fatal to the restoration of public tranquillity.

I am, dear Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. DENIO.

FROM JUDGE GROVER.

ANGELICA, Sept. 10, 1866.

GENTS: Your invitation to me to address a meeting to respond to the action of the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, on the 17th inst., at New-York, is received. My official duties will preclude me from being present at that time. I have attentively read the platform and address adopted by the Convention. They are sound and constitutional, and if indorsed emphatically by the people, will restore the Constitution and Union adopted by the patriots of the Revolution, with peace and harmony between all sections of the country. I believe that the friends of civil liberty, founded upon constitutional law, will see to it that these principles shall be indorsed by the people so decisively that even the present Congress will at its ensuing session make haste to do the duties so shamefully neglected at its last. To this end every patriot should labor with the same zeal and energy that he did to overthrow the rebellion. It surely cannot be that the people are so bewildered by vindictive passion as to prevent a result so beneficial and glorious to the country. Yours truly,

MARTIN GROVER.

R. M. BLATCHFORD, Esq., and others, Committee.

FROM HON. A. H. STEWART.

STAUNTON, Va., Sept. 11, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your favor of the 6th inst., inviting me to address the great mass meeting to be held in the City of New-York on the 17th of September next, the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, to respond to the action of the National Union Convention at Philadelphia."

Important professional engagements compel me to deny myself the pleasure of attending your meeting; but my whole heart is with you in the patriotic cause in which you are engaged. It would be well if the people of the United States were to set apart the 17th day of September of each year for a careful study of the principles of the great charter of American liberty, and a close annual scrutiny of the action of the Government, with a view to determine how far it conformed to or departed from those principles.

It seems to me that the contest which now engrosses so much the attention of the American people is far more important than the great struggle for national independence. If our fathers had failed, they would have been remitted to the dominion of the mother country, but protected by the safeguards to liberty engrafted on the British Constitution. If we fail, bloodshed, civil strife and anarchy seem to be inevitable. Society will be uprooted, and the worst elements brought to the surface; all the securities for life, liberty and property will be overthrown, and a ferocious spirit of Jacobinism, which has had no parallel since the worst days of the French Revolution, will be rampant throughout our country.

The Convention of 1787 met in Philadelphia to form a more perfect union. The Convention of 1866 met in the same city to restore and consolidate the Union which our fathers had formed, but which had been practically suspended by the events of the late unfortunate war. The purposes of these Conventions were equally patriotic. The labors of the sages of 1787 were crowned with success, and I cannot permit myself to doubt that the earnest efforts of the Convention of 1866 will receive the sanction of popular approval.

I have been educated to believe that the Constitution of the United States was one of the highest achievements of human wisdom. My father, as a member of the Virginia Convention of 1788, gave his vote for its adoption, and seventy-three years afterwards, I, as a representative of the same county, in the Convention of 1861, recorded my vote against its repudiation. I was content with its provisions then, and I am content with them now, and my earnest wish is that the rash hand of innovation may never be laid upon them.

The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land. Obedience to it is one of the highest political duties of the citizen. Insurrection against it is rebellion.

It is very fashionable now to declaim against Southern rebels. But it must be remembered that there are Northern rebels as well as Southern. A rebel is one "who opposes lawful authority by violence." The men who resisted the fugitive-slave law, by violence, were better entitled to the name of "rebels" than the men who fired on Fort Sumter—for the latter believed they were right, while the former knew they were acting in defiance of the law and the Constitution. So, also, the men who, now, in violation of the Constitution, which provides for the representation of all the States, in Congress, exclude the Senators and Representatives of ten of the States, are as much in "insurrection against lawful authority" as were the most persistent advocates of the doctrine of secession.

The "insurrection against lawful authority," or rebellion, or whatever you may choose to call it, which recently existed in the Southern States, has been put down by force of arms. But the work of suppressing rebellion is not yet finished. It must be put down in the North as well as in the South. The form of resistance to lawful authority, in the two sections, may be different, but in substance and effect it is the same. Southern resistance was made, openly, manfully, with arms in hand. Radical resistance is made stealthily, insidiously, and under false pretences. The bayonet was used to subdue the former. The ballot is the appropriate means of putting down the latter, unless it should assume a more threatening aspect.

A solemn duty now rests with the people of the North and West. The supremacy of the Constitution and the laws must be maintained. It is for the sovereign people to strengthen the hands of our patriotic President so as to enable him to accomplish the great work of restoration which he has so auspiciously begun. All the great interests of society are at stake; life, liberty and property are in jeopardy. Bond-holders, merchants, manufacturers, ship-owners, artisans and agriculturists, should all awake to a sense of the dangers which encompass them. If the coming elections in the North and West should result in the triumph of the rebellious Radicals, it requires no spirit of prophecy to foretell the evils which will overspread the country; but if wiser counsels prevail, and the people sustain the President in his patriotic efforts to restore the Union and reëstablish the true principles of the Constitution, we may reasonably look for peace and tranquillity throughout our borders. Commerce, agriculture and manufactures will revive, and our reunited country will enter on a new career of prosperity and greatness, which will far exceed anything known in our past history.

Let the watchword of every patriot therefore be—"Our Federal Union, it must be preserved!"

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. H. H. STUART.

FROM EX-GOV. HUNT.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter inviting me to address the great mass meeting to be held in this City on the 17th instant, to respond to the action of the National Union Convention at Philadelphia. I regret to say, in reply, that the feeble condition of my health will not permit me to accept the invitation. If my strength were sufficient for the effort I would deem it a duty and a pleasure to unite with you in the proposed expression of patriotic sentiment and opinion. In the disturbed condition of the country and the excited state of popular feeling which unhappily retards the restoration of the Union, nothing could be more timely or appropriate than to commemorate the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and thus recall the minds of the people to the inestimable value and the supreme authority of that sacred instrument. The disposition manifested in many quarters to disregard the organic law of the Government, and the purpose so openly avowed to defy its restraints when they stand in the way of party interests, or conflict with favorite convictions or theories, is one of the most alarming indications of the times. This spirit of insubordination is well-calculated to excite the apprehensions of every thoughtful patriot.

The doctrine has been distinctly proclaimed within a few days, by the representatives of a powerful party in our own State, that "nothing is unconstitutional which is necessary to save the Constitution;" that "the Constitution was made for the country and not the country for the Constitution," and all appeals to the solemn provisions of the organic law, in arrest of revolutionary innovations, are stigmatized as "constitutional metaphysics." We cannot, without criminal infatuation, be indifferent to the dangerous tendency of such teachings. If these views are to prevail the Constitution necessarily becomes the sport of popular passion and caprice, and all the limitations established to restrain power and protect the rights of the people and the States will be rudely swept away by party and sectional combinations, substituting their own will for the constitutional laws of the land. The practical result of the doctrine is seen in the exclusion of a large portion of the States from Federal representation, and in the declared intention to subject the mass of the people in those States to the absolute rule of a meagre minority, a scheme which cannot be carried into execution without the employment of external force and a fatal subversion of the vital principles of free government. It seems to be forgotten that our Constitution contains within itself wise and ample provisions for every exigency, not only of peace but of war and insurrection, and prescribes the penalty and the legal mode of proceeding for the punishment of treason and all other offences. To introduce other and arbitrary methods of proceeding would operate as a complete abandonment and overthrow of the legitimate Government of the Union. For one, I have ever maintained that the practical effect, as well as the declared purpose, of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, was to preserve the Constitution unimpaired, in all its original vigor and integrity, and that it is still binding upon all the people, and especially upon their representatives, who are required to pledge themselves by a solemn oath to its maintenance and support. Nor do I permit myself to doubt that, when the angry passions of the hour shall have subsided, this will be the deliberate and final judgment of the American people, of all parties and in all sections of our country.

I remain, very respectfully and truly yours,

WASHINGTON HUNT.

FROM HON. GEO. T. CURTIS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note inviting me to address the mass meeting that is to be held in Union-square, on the 17th day of this month. I regret that my inability to speak in the open air must prevent me from complying with your request. But either under your auspices, or those of some other body of men, at some place, and that speedily, I desire in all earnestness to lay before my fellow-citizens the grounds of my deep conviction that their political institutions are in great peril. I care not where this opportunity is afforded me, so that it be within any four walls.

The right of immediate representation in Congress, secured to every State by provisions of the Constitution which are imperative, and which strictly define the control of the two Houses of Congress over the subject, is denied and held in abeyance in relation to ten States, upon a theory of military conquest, until certain things have been done by those States. If this exercise of a purely arbitrary power is sanctioned by the people, I think we may bid farewell to the Constitution of the United States. I need not assure you that I shall be found, in this great struggle, in the ranks of those who are endeavoring to sustain the President, and that I shall seek, with my utmost exertions, to aid you in disseminating that knowledge of our system of government that will enable the people to decide correctly the momentous issues now before them.

I am very respectfully your obliged and ob't serv't,

GEO. TICKNOR CURTIS.

Messrs. R. M. BLATCHFORD and others, Committee on Invitations.

The Police Arrangements.

Telegraphic messages will be sent out by Superintendent KENNEDY this morning, ordering out a section of men under the command of a Sergeant from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Precincts of Police. This will give a force of over two hundred batons for active duty in Union-square, and will be amply sufficient to maintain order and preserve the public peace. The ground selected for this grand uprising of the masses verges upon the precincts governed by Capts. SPEIGHT, CAMERON and CAFFREY, and those officers will be on the ground in person to assist in regulating the tremendous crowds expected to assemble in the square.

Inspector LEONARD has been selected to assume the general command of this Police force, and Capt. THERON COPELAND, of the Broadway Squad and drill officer of the force, has been designated as special aid to the Inspector. The men will wear their regular night, or Winter, uniform, and be armed with the "dress," or short, club. Strict orders have been issued in regard to the use of these weapons, and all unnecessary violence will be avoided by the officers selected for this special duty.

With all these precautions there can be no doubt that the Police arrangements will be both complete and successful, Inspector LEONARD being pecuarily adapted to the onerous task of managing a multitude.

CENTRAL PARK.

The Crowds on Saturday and Yesterday—The Drives and Promenades—The New Hall of Sculpture.

Although Saturday was the coolest day we have had since the Summer began to leave us, by 4 o'clock the Park rejoiced in a greater number of visitors than it has known, perhaps, any day during the hotter Summer months. The drives at the Southern end were so crowded with vehicles of every kind admissible, from the ill-washed country rockaway to the stately family establishment of the latest City make, that to cross them on foot at almost any point was rather a risky undertaking. This was especially the case near the Terrace, where the policemen on duty had opportunities as frequent for the cultivation of their gallantry as if they were in training for Broadway duty, and that young ladies visited the Park and came to these dangerous places just to oblige them. Around the pagoda there was the usual music-loving crowd, and the accustomed saunterers up and down, whose genius lies in making *sotto voce* comments on other people's toilettes. Good, easy, lazy people were packed as closely as human nature can be in a street car, underneath the awnings, where doubtless they enjoyed themselves after a fashion; others less afraid of the sun, which drew it very mild indeed, sat in groups up on the green slopes behind the music-stand, and laughed and chatted joyously. The fountains and the birds had their usual number of admirers, and the lakes, as many lovers of the quiet rambles round them; but the cool shades of the saloon beneath the terrace were almost deserted; ice-creams and sherry-cobblers are among the things that were.

Visitors to the Park begin to find out that its greatest attractions of scene do not all lie at the southern end, but that at the northern, there are many, and although the walk is a long one, very many pedestrians found their way up as far as St. Vincent's, whilst the carriages were almost as numerous at this end as at the other.

The chapel here has been for some time undergoing repair preparatory to its conversion into a hall of sculpture and painting. The work in fresco is just now complete, and the effect is highly pleasing. The stained glass windows, which were much injured by the soldier tenants when the building was used for hospital purposes during the war, are about being repaired, and, these completed, the building will be ready for use. There is some talk of using it during the Winter as a conservatory. It is to be hoped that this is not so, as most assuredly its conversion to any such purpose will destroy the now chastely frescoed walls, and still further postpone the establishment of the promised gallery of art.

Yesterday was just the day of all others to coax to the pleasant promenades and shades of the Park the thousands who cannot avail themselves of this pleasure on a week day. The day was comfortably warm without being hot, and although the sky was cloudless the sun's rays were tempered agreeably by the breeze which had just enough north in it to make a good long walk bracing and enjoyable. Hence the cars on all the avenues were crowded from an early hour, and the Park overflowed all day long with happy, grateful people.

The trees already begin to fling down their unpleasant notices to quit; in a few days doubtless we will have them bidding us a long farewell, as the monarchs did of old, in all the tinted glory of their royal robes.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH RIVER.

An Excursion Steamer and a Jersey City Ferry-boat Collide in the North River—Several Persons Injured—A Narrow Escape.

A frightful accident occurred yesterday morning, at the foot of Desbrosses-street, when an excursion steamer and a ferry-boat came in violent collision, resulting in several persons being injured, three of them seriously, and both vessels narrowly escaping being sunk. About 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, the handsome and swift-running excursion steamer *George Washington*, which usually runs from this City to Keyport, came down the North River, having stopped at Twenty-fourth-street and Christopher-street for passengers, and was then heading down stream for the foot of Cortlandt-street. She had on board considerable passengers, and was pushing down the river at a rapid rate of speed. As she neared the foot of Desbrosses-street, Capt. M. SHERMAN saw that the Jersey City ferry-boat *D. S. Gregory* was in danger of colliding with his craft. He accordingly blew one whistle, as a signal that he intended to go to the left, supposing that, as he had the right of way, the steersman of the *Gregory* would govern himself accordingly. Capt. SHERMAN, however, distinctly states that no notice was taken of his signal, and the ferry-boat kept straight on her course for the slip. Seeing this, Capt. SHERMAN pulled his bell for the engineer to reverse the engines, and this was not done a moment too soon, for the two steamers came in collision with a mighty crash, the bow of the *Washington* striking the *Gregory* full on her side, about ten feet forward of the wheel-house, the blow crushing in nearly all of the forward ladies' cabin, splintering the woodwork like so much brown paper, sending the fragments hustling through the air. The false bow of the *Washington*, about ten feet long, was seriously injured by the force of the collision, nearly all of one side being carried away. Had it not been, fortunately, a false bow, the steamer must have sunk as she stood in five minutes.

Owing to the early hour, and it being Sunday, there were but few passengers on board the *Gregory*, the tide of travel having already set in the contrary direction. In the cabin destroyed by the collision were seated nearly a dozen persons, most of whom received sundry cuts or bruises. Mrs. PHILIPENA HAUS, a native of Germany, 32 years of age, and residing at No. 72 Hudson-street, Jersey City, had both her legs broken, and her daughter LENA, 4 years of age, sustained severe injuries about the body and head, the most serious wound being one in the thigh. Both were removed to the New-York Hospital in care of Officer REILLY, of the Fifth Precinct, where the mother was obliged to submit to an operation by which one of her legs was amputated. She is now in a very critical condition. A Mrs. DOWNEY, a resident of Bergen, N. J., also had a leg broken, and she was carried to her residence by friends. Those receiving slighter wounds were permitted to depart to their several homes. Nobody was hurt on board the *George Washington*, except a little boy, who had his hand slightly jammed.

Both vessels, after discharging their passengers, were taken to the Dry-Dock at Jersey City for repairs. It seems, from a survey of the damage inflicted upon both by the collision, to be a most fortunate escape for the excursionists on board the *Washington*. It is understood that an investigation into the matter will be made by the authorities.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

About 10:30 o'clock yesterday forenoon, the Jersey City ferry-boat *D. S. Gregory* was run into by the steamboat *George Washington*, resulting in the injury of three women and two girls who were passengers on the first-named boat. The ferry-boat *Gregory* was making a trip to Desbrosses-street, New-York, and when about 200 yards from the slip the steamboat *George Washington*, with excursionists on board, came directly toward her from Pier No. 34. The pilot of the ferry-boat gave the usual signal to indicate that he would keep to the right, and as no response was given presumed that it was all right, and continued on his course. The pilot of the *George Washington* also continued on his course, and the result was that the bow of the latter struck the ferry-boat just back of the wheel-house, causing a tremendous crash and cutting her cabin through to the hull. The confusion and excitement among the passengers were intense, many supposing that the boat was fast sinking. It was, however, safely piloted into the slip, when it was found that the following-named persons were injured: Mrs. HAUS, a German lady, residing at No. 72 Hudson-street, Jersey City, had her left foot crushed, and sustained other injuries. A little daughter of Mrs. HAUS, badly bruised. Both sent to the hospital. ANN CRAVEN, residing with Mrs. SCHUYLER, at Bayonne; leg fractured. Mrs. FRASER and daughter, residing in South-sixth-street, Jersey City, bruises about the limbs. The three last-named were sent home in carriages. The bow of the *George Washington* was stove in, but being supplied with a water-tight bulkhead, she was prevented from sinking. After landing the passengers she was run over on to the flats on the opposite side of the river.

Base Ball.

BIBLE HOUSE VS. HARPER BROTHERS.

On Saturday, the grounds of the Oriental Club, at Greenpoint, was the scene of an exceedingly interesting and well played game between the employes of the establishments above named, the utmost good feeling being shown by the contestants. The following is the score:

BIBLE HOUSE.	Outs.	Runs.	HARPER BROS.	Outs.	Runs.
Martin, p.	0	6	Moran, 1st b.	2	3
Kelly, l. f.	3	4	Fox, 2d b	2	3
Smith, s. s.	2	4	Rosenquest, c.	2	3
Hall, 1st b.	3	4	Campbell, p.	2	3
Goldie, c.	0	6	Evans, l. f.	2	3
Connolly, 3d b.	2	4	Ward, s. s.	0	2
Downing, 2d b.	1	5	Wright, r. f.	1	2
Starkey, c. f.	2	4	Dunnigan, 3d b.	3	2
Marston, r. f.	2	4	Lanigan, c. f.	1	2
Total	15	41	Total	15	23

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Bible House	9	12	8	8	4—41
Harper Bros	3	7	3	9	1—23

Home Runs—MARTIN, 2; SMITH, 2; GOLDIE, 2; MORAN, 1; EVANS, 1; WARD, 1; WRIGHT, 2.
Fly-catches—Bible House, 6; Harper Bros., 3.
Scorers—Messrs. EMERY and MCGLINN.
Umpire—Mr. DEVYR, of the Marion Club.

TIMES PRESS-ROOM VS. MAIL-ROOM.

An interesting and closely contested game was played at Hoboken, on Saturday, between the employes of the Press-room and Mail-room of the TIMES establishment, with the following result:

MAIL-ROOM.	Outs.	Runs.	PRESS-ROOM.	Outs.	Runs.
Gillen, p.	4	2	P. Openshaw, p.	1	5
Standish, 2d b	5	2	Moore, c. f.	2	5
Connors, c. f.	2	4	Hallaran, 1st b.	4	4
Rickards, 1st b	3	1	H. Openshaw, l. f.	3	2
D. Gallaher, c.	4	1	Melvey, c.	3	4
W. Gallaher, 3d b.	2	4	Brown, 3d b.	3	3
Allison, s. s.	1	4	Sullivan, 2d b.	4	2
Donohue, l. f.	2	4	Kane, s. s.	1	4
McQuade, r. f.	4	2	Shaffer, r. f.	6	1
Total	27	24	Total	27	30

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mail-room	0	1	3	5	4	7	0	4	0—24
Press room	6	1	0	3	2	6	8	0	4—30

Fly-catches—Press-room, 5; Mail-room, 3.
Scorers—Messrs. BURKE and BARBER.
Umpire—Mr. MARTIN TANNAN.
Time of Game—Three hours.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF MORRISANIA.—The celebration of the nineteenth anniversary of the founding of the town of Morrisania will be held to-day by the different societies, military and firemen. The Board of Town Trustees have been invited, and have accepted the invitation to participate in the festivities of the day. The Columbian Hose Company of Paterson, N. J., have accepted an invitation. They will be escorted from Harlem Bridge by Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Morrisania, and the societies and military, accompanied by SCHIMELLER'S brass band, which will be in full force, to CARL'S Germania Garden, where they will partake of refreshments, and from there through the principal streets of the town to Morris Park, where an address will be delivered by BENJ. T. TIMMS, Esq., on the rise and progress of the town. From there they will repair to COMBES' Morrisania Hall, where they will pass the day and night in dancing.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—A few minutes before midnight of Saturday, Officer CHARLES H. BARBER, of the Fifth Precinct, was found dead in his bed at the Leonard-street Station-house. When the platoon was ordered out the deceased was seen to rise, but he did not get up. A few minutes after the doorman called him, but found that he was dead. Deceased leaves a widow and four children. He had an excellent reputation as an officer. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest, yesterday, and Dr. THOMAS ROBINSON made a *post-mortem* examination, and stated that death had been caused bp hypertrophy (enlargement) of the heart, and the verdict of the jury was to that effect.

CITY CAR ACCIDENTS.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, JOSEPH MITCHELL, residing at No. 45 Wyckoff-street, Brooklyn, was run over by car No. 30 of the Bleecker-street line, having his right arm severely fractured. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. It was said that MITCHELL was intoxicated at the time.... FREDERICK WIDERHOLD, 14 years of age, residing at No. 172 Ludlow-street, attempted to get on the front platform of one of the Avenue A cars, on Saturday, but fell, and was severely injured. He was taken home by an officer.

RUN OVER ACCIDENT.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, HENRIETTA EVERETT, 7 years of age, residing at No. 257 Elizabeth-street, was knocked down and run over on the corner of Fourth-street and the Bowery, by a horse and light wagon driven by PATRICK KENNEDY. Officer LOCHLIN, of the Seventeenth Precinct, arrested the driver and took the child home.

MAN DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon, WILLIAM KING, residing in Franklin-street, near Broadway, was accidentally drowned at High Bridge. The body was subsequently recovered by the Police of the Thirty-second Precinct, and the Coroner duly notified.

SERIOUS FALL.—On Saturday evening BERNARD HAMMOND, residing at No. 80 King-street, fell down a flight of stairs at No. 110 Chambers-street, and was seriously injured. He was taken home by the Police.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ARREST OF THE CONFEDERATE OFFICER WHO SEIZED THE CHESAPEAKE ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.—On Saturday evening last, Deputy United States Marshal BAGLEY and Officer COCHEN arrested JOHN C. BRAINE, the Confederate Naval Lieutenant who seized the steamer *Chesapeake* on the 5th of December, 1863, while she was on her passage from New-York to Portland. BRAINE was arrested at the Wall House, in Fourth-street, E. D. The warrant on which he was arrested was issued by Commissioner CHARLES W. NEWTON. The complainant is JAMES JOHNSTON, First Engineer of the *Chesapeake* at the time of her seizure. Mr. JOHNSTON was wounded during the capture and his assistant, ORAN SHAFER, was murdered. The prisoner is now at the Forty-fifth Precinct station house. The warrant states "that JOHN C. BRAINE did, on or about the 5th day of December, 1863, piratically and feloniously arise and capture and rob, and aid and abet in capturing and robbing the steamship or vessel *Chesapeake*, and murder one ORAN SHAFER, a citizen of the United States, by shooting him to death with a pistol or pistols, and did assault one JAMES JOHNSTON and others by shooting him with a pistol or pistols, and did feloniously take possession of and run away with said steamship." From documents found in the prisoner's possession, it appears that he joined an organization of a secret character in New Orleans, last month. The organization is called the "Knights of Arabia." The prisoner will be taken before Commissioner NEWTON at 10 o'clock this morning.

DESTRUCTION OF A ROPEWALK BY FIRE.—About 5 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in CHRISTOPHER McWAY'S ropewalk, corner Meeker-avenue and Frost-street, E. D., and it was utterly destroyed with its contents. Loss, $2,200; insured for $1,000. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

THE CAPTURE OF THE PROPELLER CHESAPEAKE.—It will be recollected that some time in 1863 the propeller *Chesapeake*, plying between New-York and Portland, Me., was captured by Capt. BRAINE and others. On Saturday last one of the passengers on the vessel, named JAMES JOHNSTONE, who was wounded by BRAINE'S party, lodged a complaint against him before United States Commissioner NEWTON, and a warrant being issued, the accused was arrested by Deputy Marshal JAMES BAGLEY. BRAINE was locked up for examination.

THE OUTRAGE AT GREENPOINT.—Mr. JOHN KEPPEL, Foreman, and the other officers of Hose Company No. 7, Greenpoint, deny that any member of their company took part in the outrage on the woman BUTLER at their house, on Wednesday night last. They state that her ravishers gained access to the Hose house through the rear door while the bunkers and members were away at a ball. They demand an investigation. The leading participator in the outrage has not been a member of the company for some time. He is still at large.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND TEMPERANCE MEETING ON FORT GREEN.—A religious meeting under the auspices of the Brooklyn Christian Union was held on Fort Green yesterday afternoon. Rev. Mr. WATERBURY opened the proceedings, and an address was delivered by Mr. GRAVES. At the same time a Temperance meeting was held in the same vicinity, and speeches were delivered by Dr. GEORGE I. BENNETT and others. Both meeting were largely attended, and the best of order was observed.

ACCIDENT.—Mrs. CATHARINE SULLIVAN, residing at No. 26 Carroll-street, met with a serious accident on Saturday, by catching one of her feet in a cellar grating, in front of No. 543 Columbia-street. Her ankle was fractured.

BURGLARY.—The grocery store of Mr. WM. W. CROPSEY, in the town of New-Utrecht, was feloniously entered on Saturday night and robbed of articles valued at $150. No arrest.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.—The epidemic in this city appears to have subsided. No new cases were reported yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT.—About 7 o'clock last evening a disturbance occurred in the Darcy saloon, in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, when it is alleged that a young man named THOMAS CLOUGHER drew a revolver and attempted to shoot JOHN REARDON. He was disarmed and taken to the Station-house, where he was committed for examination to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

OBITUARY.

Death of Dr. Augustus A. Gould, of Boston.

From the Boston Traveller, Sept. 15.

We have to announce the sudden death of a citizen equally estimable and eminent—Dr. AUGUSTUS A. GOULD, who expired this morning at 5:30 o'clock. He was slightly indisposed yesterday, and called medical attendance in the evening, but continued to grow worse, and gradually became feebler until he died. Dr. GOULD was the son of Deacon N. D. GOULD, late of Boston. He was born in New-Ipswich, N. H., April 23, 1805, and graduated at Harvard College in 1825. He pursued the study of medicine with Drs. JAMES JACKSON and WALTER CHANNING, and immediately thereafter commenced practice in Boston. Dr. GOULD is widely known as a scientific student, and writer. Science was the leading passion of his life. He was appointed by Congress in 1846 to classify the shells collected by the Wilkes Exploring Expedition, and contributed a quarto volume to the history of that national enterprise. He was associated with Prof. AGASSIZ in the preparation and publication of his earlier works, and was largely instrumental in inducing that distinguished Professor to make his home in the United States. He was one of the leading members of the Boston Society of Natural History; was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; of the American Philosophical Society; of the American National Society of Science; and, two years ago, was unanimously elected President of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He contributed voluminously to the published transactions of these distinguished bodies. In 1862 he published his *Otea Conchologica; Descriptions of Shells and Mollusks, from 1839 to 1862.* In the department of Vital Statistics he stood eminent among American students of that neglected science. He contributed, with a few exceptions, to every volume of the annual reports of the Registrar-General of Massachusetts, and these articles have a value only fully recognized by the laborious workers in the same field. In addition to these writings, Dr. GOULD furnished important papers to various European and American scientific societies of which he was an honorary member, and to different home and foreign publications. He was engaged for several months before his death on a report of the Invertebrata of Massachusetts, a work first published in 1841, and for a new issue of which the Legislature of 1865 made an appropriation of $4,000. This work was nearly completed. He was engaged on it yesterday. The unfinished manuscript lies on his table. Among the minor but most useful acts of Dr. GOULD was the labelling of all the trees on the Common, for which he procured a small appropriation from the City Council a year or two ago. His remains will be buried on Tuesday afternoon.

Daring Highway Robbery—A Man Robbed of $28,000.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

One of the most daring and successful highway robberies that we have ever been called upon to record was perpetrated in this city on Tuesday night, by which Capt. WEBB, late of the Fortieth Indiana, was relieved of $28,000 in greenbacks and Government bonds. Capt. WEBB lives near Stockwell, in this county, and was on his way to Illinois to purchase land. Previous to leaving home on Tuesday morning, he had made himself a belt to wear around his body, into which he placed his money. The whole amount, $28,000, as above stated, he put into different envelopes, so that it could be equally distributed around his body. That sum comprised every dollar he was worth in the world. He says he was not aware that a living soul knew that he had the money with him. He was in the city a portion of the day, and between 9 and 10 o'clock started alone for the Wabash Depot to take the train West, which leaves between 10 and 11. While passing along the walk, beside the railroad track, about half way between Main and Ferry streets, four men sprang from behind some freight cars standing on the side track. One of them put a handkerchief over his mouth and around his neck, another grasped his arms from behind and drew him into the shadow, while the others rifled his person, taking his belt and contents and everything else of value about him. He had a small memorandum-book with him, containing the numbers of the Government bonds in his belt, which was also taken, so that he has no way of stopping their negotiation or payment. After the villains had completed their job they took to their heels and he saw no more of them. The place where the robbery occurred is within a few yards of several houses, with a gaslight at the Main-street corner and another at the depot about half a square north of Ferry-street. There is as yet, as far as we can learn, no clue to the perpetrators of the robbery, though they must have been parties who knew he had the money and that he had it with him and where it was secreted. Probably they were parties who live in Capt. WEBB'S own neighborhood, and were acquainted with his movements and intentions.

Matters at Yale College.

For the Memorial Chapel of Yale College four plans, from four different architects, were submitted to the Committee, and were placed for inspection in Trumbull Gallery. The *Courant* says: "The first, by E. T. LITTLE, was a beautiful design. The cost of building it, (about $200,000,) however, will probably prevent its acceptance. Harvard's Memorial Alumni Hall will cost even more than this—$250,000. The second, by VAUX WITHERS & Co., will probably be the one taken. There is one very serious objection, however, to this design. It is intended to seat only about 550 students, and as more visitors. With the increasing prosperity of Yale, this will furnish but scanty accommodations in a few years; furthermore, we had always supposed that it was intended that the new Chapel should be large enough for all exercises of Yale, such as Junior Exhibition, Commencement, &c., so that we should not have to be dependent on the hospitality of neighbors. Two other designs were on exhibition, by RUSSELL STURGIS, Jr., and S. W. MOULD.

F. G. WELCH, has received a permanent appointment as instructor in the department of physical culture in Yale. Mr. W. has given considerable attention to this important branch of education, both theoretical and practical; having been under Dr. LEWIS, Dr. WINSHIP, the strong man, and several of the best professors.

One hundred and eight young men have already been admitted to the Freshmen Class, unconditionally, and 50 upon conditions. The new Freshman Class will number 150 or more. There have been ten admissions to the Sophmore Class, and one to the Junior. The Scientific School will number over 100, and the Law, Medical, and Theological Schools will have increased numbers this year.

Of the new tutors appointed at the close of last term, Mr. ROGER S. TRACY declines the position. Three of the remainder will immediately enter upon their duties: Messrs. WILLIAM G. SUMNER, EGBERT B. BINGHAM, and GEORGE S. MERRIAM.

Narrow Escapes of St. Louis Physicians from Death by Poison.

From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 12.

There is surely something wrong about the doctors. Yesterday morning, Dr. CHARLES BROCKHAUSEN, assistant physician at the City Hospital, having finished his rounds through the hospital wards, was about to proceed to the cholera tents, but before doing so, came to the conclusion to take "a horn" of what is metaphorically called "disinfectant," or more commonly, brandy. There happened to be two demijohns on the counter, one containing cognac in reality, and the other some actual disinfectant abomination, known as chloride of zinc. The worthy Doctor having put a due quantity of water with sundry little medical niceties necessary for a good drink, took the demijohns with the intention of adding the last and most important essential, brandy; he poured in about two ounces, and then, without critically examining the color, tossed the contents of the tumbler down his throat. The result was painfully contrary to his anticipations; his throat burned as if he had poured down molten lead, ominous rumblings, grumblings and gripings ensued, and all this with a singular metallic taste in his mouth, convinced him that he had been disinfecting himself with a vengeance, having swallowed enough chloride of zinc, a deadly poison, to kill a hippopotamus. The doctor's courage did not forsake him, however; contemplating his friends, Doctors SCHIFFMAN and ELMBECK, who were present, he exclaimed in tragic tones, "I am poisoned." A glance at the demijohn, the empty tumbler, and the doctor's face, immediately revealed the facts of the case. His friends lost no time in administering the proper emetics and antidotes, and succeeded in expelling the poison and saving the life of the worthy physician, who, having imbibed nearly two ounces of zinc, naturally feels in a sinking condition, but is however out of danger. A somewhat similar accident happened to Dr. SMYTHE, yesterday, who also took a large dose of poison by mistake, in mixing some medicine, but saved himself by a speedy use of antidotes.

Terrible Tornado in Burlington County New-Jersey.

A terrible and destructive tornado occurred near Mount Holly on Friday evening last. The *Mirror* says, it commenced about a mile and a half from Buddtown, uprooting trees, prostrating corn and fences, doing comparatively no other damage until it reached the residence of HANNAH ALCOTT and sister, on the north road from Mount Holly to Pemberton, a mile and a half from the latter place.

As it neared the residence of the Misses ALCOTT, it prostrated everything before it; forest trees were torn up or twisted off, as though they were saplings—fences laid low—and of sixteen apple trees in the rear of the premises, fourteen were up-rooted, and some of them moved a distance of eight or ten feet.

The house, barn, wagon-house and pigpen were directly in its track, and they were all entirely destroyed and thrown together, a perfect mass of *débris*. Such utter destruction we never before witnessed.

One of the sisters was absent at the time, HANNAH only being at home. She had retired for the night before the storm came up, and when found was on her bed, which had been forced against and among the branches of one of the large trees prostrated near the fence. A heavy limb was directly over her, serving as a protection from the broken timbers, furniture, &c. She was rescued from her perilous situation as soon as possible—probably having been lying there for half an hour—and taken to a friend's house in Pemberton, when it was ascertained that her leg was broken in two places, beside being dreadfully mangled, and her head severely cut and bruised. Her injuries are of such a nature as to warrant but little hopes of her recovery.

The house was lifted from its foundations, moved five feet from the road, and dashed to atoms, breaking into pieces everything in it, the outbuildings sharing the same fate. The hay and straw and broken furniture were scattered in all directions, and shingles and pieces of boards were carried over adjoining fields to the distance of a mile. One half the roof of the house was found some seventy or eighty yards off, and heavy pieces of timber and large numbers of bricks were carried to incredible distances.

The tornado passed on, across several fields, prostrating fences, trees, corn and everything else in its track, until it reached the John C. Allison farm—three-quarters of a mile from the Misses ALCOTT—owned by SAMUEL C. RAMBO, and occupied by his son, where it struck a new barn, forty feet square, leaving it an entire wreck. Two horses were in the barn, but after the wind had spent its fury, they were gotten out apparently free from injury.

The course of the tornado was from southwest to northeast, and extended not far from ten miles—in some places its track marking three hundred yards in width, while in others it covered but a narrow space. In some localities its course would be zigzag, then for hundreds of yards its course would be as straight as an arrow, and again it would take its crooked path, and so went on in its work of destruction.

Another Garroting Outrage in Columbia County—A whole Family Gagged.

From the Troy Press, Sept. 15.

Again we are called upon to chronicle a bold and desperate garroting case, which was perpetrated near Lebanon Springs, in Columbia County, a short distance from our county line, last evening. The fact connected with the gagging and robbing of the ADAMS family at the same place a few weeks ago, will be remembered. Last evening, about 10 o'clock, Mr. A. CLARK, a well-to-do farmer, retired with his family, which consisted of his wife and a servant girl. Soon after Mr. CLARK heard the noise of footsteps in the hallway leading to the parlor. In an instant the door was forced open by three men, who at once seized both Mr. and Mrs. CLARK and the servant girl, tied them with ropes, both hands and feet, and laid them down on the floor. The robbers then proceeded to "go through" the house, breaking open trunks, bureaus, and every article of furniture which they found locked. They took everything of value in the house, and departed in a wagon. This morning, when CLARK and family were discovered by the neighbors, the former was nearly at the point of death. Our informant, who reached there this forenoon, thinks he cannot recover. The precise amount of the plunder taken is not known.

CAPTURE OF A BIGAMIST.—Constable SCOTT returned yesterday from Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, having in charge one WM. H. MCLAUGHLIN, whom he had been looking after for some time, and who is supplied with more wives than the law allows. In 1862 MCLAUGHLIN resided in Camden, Oneida County, and was married on the 7th of November of that year to one JULIETTE PHILLPS. He left Camden soon after and came here, and on the 16th of February, 1863, was married to a young lady named DUTCHER, from Medina. He had, previous to this marriage, enlisted in the Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, and it was through a brother of this lady that he became acquainted with her. Subsequently he went to the field, served his time, but on his discharge, in 1864, did not go back to the second wife. Ascertaining that she was not sole mistress of his heart she applied to the courts for redress, and on the 31st of July a warrant was issued by Justice BRYAN for the arrest of MCLAUGHLIN. The first wife still clung to him, and wrote to the second one, proposing a compromise, that he should be allowed to return to his first love, and no complaint be entered against him by the second. Under the advice of the officer the offer was accepted. MCLAUGHLIN returned to his first wife who had moved to Gouverneur in the meantime, and was arrested. He acknowledged to Officer SCOTT that he was guilty, and expressed great contrition. He was lodged in jail to await proceedings. Miss DUTCHER expresses a determination to prosecute the affair to the end, and secure the punishment of MCLAUGHLIN.—*Rochester Democrat, Sept. 14.*

[Advertisement.]

GRAND UNION MEETING.
FIREWORKS,
TORCHES, LANTERNS, FLAGS, &c.,
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD'S,
No. 9 Dey-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—A. Straine, J. Twiner, Miss Emma Blanc, Miss J. L. Derby, D. C. Acosta, H. L. Arnold, Mrs. Col. Slaughter and daughter, J. H. Parke, M. Cohen, M. Dawson, H. B. Ainsworth, J. H. Haynes, R. Ford, A. J. Carver, John Hartney, J. H. Palmer, E. Cohen, B. Willis, Miss Ferguson and sister, R. J. Lloyd, W. T. Cohen, B. Lobdell, A. Lockhead, S. B. Staynor, C. L. Colby, M. H. Williams, Charles Root, Mr. Haley, wife and 3 children, E. Remington, W. S. Hart, B. Shop, B. L. Lewis, Miss Mary A. Ryan, S. White, L. Davis, R. Tompkins, J. S. Dapson, Miss H. Grundy, Miss M. Grundy, N. H. Gurdy, F. Grausslande and son, J. M. Gerard and wife, H. Blum, J. A. Banen, J. G. Schneider and wife, John Clark, and 5 in the steerage.

In steamship Crusader, from Kingston, Jam.—Ide Cordova, A. Wheeler, John Bague, Rev. Mr. Dow, Alex. Roberts, Capt. Young, Mr. Morales, Mrs. Morales and servant, Mrs. Chambers and child, Mr. Philipson, Miss Hornett, James Lecompte.

In steamship Gen. Grant, from New-Orleans—Mme. Herbert, Miss Deffner, Mrs. A. Hamilton and servant, J. A. Cole, J. N. Anderson, 2 children and servant, J. K. Small, Geo. Deffner, J. B. Ennis, Capt. H. H. Matt, O. P. Heywood, J. A. Conkling.

In steamship Emily B. Souder, from Charleston—W. J. Roger, Mrs. Hearn, Lieut. Hartland, P. F. Jones, W. F. Wincoff, J. J. O'Toole, G. W. Warren, R. J. Reily, Prof. W. T. Roll, A. E. Van Gesen and lady, Mrs. Mullens and son, Mr. Marsher, lady and 2 children, Mrs. J. P. Reed, and 8 in the steerage.

In bark Queen of the South, from Algoa Bay, C. G. H.—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Flanders, 4 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Platt and 7 children, Mr. Schooppel, Mr. Dunslewvile, Mr. Philips, Mr. White, Mr. Staples.

In steamship Mariposa, from New-Orleans—E. Mayer, C. C. Barber, J. H. Randolph, Mrs. Bellenot and 2 children.

In steamship Euterpe, from Galveston and Key West—Miss May, Mrs. Kirkland and daughter, Mr. Collins, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Davis. From Key West—J. W. Locke, Robt. Smith, Denis O'Brien.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 42 | Sun sets..... 6 06 | Moon sets....11 39
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12 52 | Gov. Island. 1 41 | Hell Gate... 3 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 16.

Arrived.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Holmes, New-Orleans Sept. 9, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Euterpe, Eldridge, Galveston, via Key West 9 ds., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Crusader, (Br.,) Peters, Kingston, Jam., Sept. 6, and Port-au-Prince 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Ribon & Munoz. Sept. 15, no lat., &c., saw bark Union, bound N.

Steamship Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans Sept. 8, with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Glaucus, Gale, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Gettysburgh, Edge, Havre 49 ds., with mdse. and 153 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. The G. is anchored at the Lower Quarantine.

Ship David Hoadley, Rockwell, Shields July 28, with mdse. to Smith & Dunning.

Bark Leonidas, (of St. George, Me.,) Howard, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Bark Depesche, (Pruss.,) Wendt, Rotterdam 82 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had strong westerly gales the whole passage.

Brig Mary, (of Halifax, N. S.,) McCullock, East Harbor, T. I., 15 ds., with salt to J. F. Whitney & Co. Sept. 9, lat. 31 11, lon. 74 46, spoke bark Hamilton, from Wilmington, N. C., for Havana, wanting a navigator, the Captain having jumped overboard that morning, and was drowned. She was furnished with a navigator by bark Lucy A. Nichols, from Turks Island for New-York. Left no vessels in port.

Brig Kitty Coburn, Wilson, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Snow Burgess.

Brig Aura, (of Windsor, N. S.,) King, Salt Cay, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Charles E. Gibson, (of Boston,) Thatcher, Cow Bay 5 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. William, (Br.,) Othout, Sackville, N. B., 12 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Sarah Mills, Tuttle, Baltimore.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 15—Arr. bark Modena, from Delaware City, via Upper Middle, where she was ashore; is kept afloat by steam pumps.

16th—Arr. bark Prince Albert, Shields; brigs Ambrose Light, Rondout; Potomac, Bangor.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 15—Sld. steamships Pioneer, for Philadelphia, and James A. Gary, for Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Lizzie Oakford—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, Aug 20, lat. 7, lon. 42 W.

Shatemuc—ship, hence for San Francisco, 45 ds. out, Aug. 14, lat. 1, lon. 33 16.

Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay, Sept. 1, brig Tubal Cain, barks Dirige and Batchelor, and schr. Wm. Flint, wtg.

[PER MORAVIAN.]

Arr. from New-York, 31st, Bermento, Umsolf; Start Point, Harwick, Miranda, Hamburg; Victor, Dublin; Lingo, Belfast; George Henry, Glasson Dock; Bella Juanna, Barcelona; 2d, Cecilia, Queenstown; 4th, Diligentia and Rosina, Deal; Lata Strata, Lunday, Antelope Woosung; Christopher Hall, S. Russell, Hong Kong.

Arr. from New-Orleans, 2d, Hermon, Dover.

Arr. from Baltimore, 29th, Friederich, Bordeaux.

Arr. from San Francisco, Clara R. Sittell, Woosing, Bunker Hill and Perle, Hong Kong.

MEM.—Ship Music, Hong Kong for New-York, put back, having lost sails, &c.

LATEST.

Arr. from New-York, Bomento, Plymouth; Concordia and Industry at Queenstown; Lorento, Havre; Veteria, Tarragano: Giovanna, Falmouth.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Admiral, at Bremen.

Arr. from Portland, Crusader, at Deal.

Arr. from City Point, Mozart, at Bremen.

1866.
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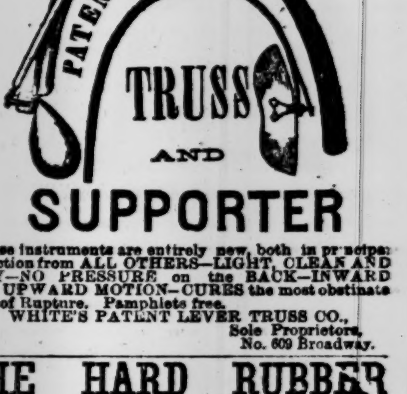

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IS NOT SOILED BY DUST.
FITS EASILY AND COMFORTABLY.
ALWAYS RETAINS ITS SHAPE.
IS ELEGANT AND DURABLE.
DOUBTERS are ADVISED to TRY THEM and BE CONVINCED. THEY are SOLD at all the RUBBER STORES, FANCY STORES and GENT'S FURNISHING STORES.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 539, Sept. 15, 1866.
77, 18, 51, 20, 47, 63, 65, 34, 66, 24, 10, 3, 41.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 540, Sept. 15, 1866.
18, 75, 11, 28, 2, 10, 52, 39, 5, 78, 47, 56, 17.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 439, Sept. 15, 1866.
3, 10, 24, 37, 61, 4, 33, 30, 77, 75, 12, 19, 50.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 440, Sept. 15, 1866.
73, 78, 71, 40, 25, 29, 60, 28, 47, 38, 76, 52, 6.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

In drawing of Sept. 4, 1866,
No. 8,827 drew $100,000,
No. 29,665 drew 50,000,
No. 15,652 drew 25,000,
No. 19,836 drew 10,000,
No. 6,594 drew 5,000,
No. 11,264 drew 5,000,
being the six capital prizes. Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall st., N. Y.

PRIZES CASHED IN THE ROYAL HAVANA and all other legalized lotteries. Royal Havana tickets—price, $30 in currency. Information given. Circulars sent. Orders received. Office hours from 7 A. M. until 8 P. M. C. C. COTTE, Broker, No. 614½ Broadway.

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